A Summary of Public Consultation

Cornwall District Fisheries Management Plan

1987 - 2000

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

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Minister

Cornwall District Fisheries Management Plan:

Summary of Public Consultation

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Purpose of public consultation	1
	1.2 Public consultation process	2
	1.3 Documents available for public scrutiny	4
	1.4 Summarizing the Results	7
2.0	SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT	8
	2.1 Response rates and profile	8
	2.2 Summary of major issues identified	9
	2.3 Inclusion of public input into the DFMP	10

Table 1 - Summary of Response Origin during public Consultation 11

Table 2 - Mailing List Constituents - Public consultation 12

Table 3 - Problems and Issues Identified/Proposed Public Solutions - Phase 1 - Public consultation 13

Table 4 - Summary of the Identification and Evaluation of Management Options 18

Table 5 - Evaluation of Phase 2 Public Consultation Results - Comments on Draft Plan December 1987 48

Table 6 - Evaluation of Public Consultation - Phase 3 - Yellow perch management in Lake St. Francis 68

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of public consultation

Public consultation was to serve several functions in the preparation of the District Fisheries Management Plan.

- to inform the public of the role they had to play in helping to prepare the Plan
- to inform the public concerning the status of the local fisheries resources, their use and the problems and issues extant in these fisheries (from MNR's perspective)
- to obtain public feedback on MNR's appraisal of the status, use and issues facing the local fisheries resource and to obtain insight on the importance and nature of either the issues MNR identified or new issues
- to obtain public reaction, comment and input to the proposed management actions, including the provision of new management actions for the fisheries management plan

The overriding objective of this process was to provide the opportunity for all interested parties to participate in the development of the plan to the extent they desired. This would accomplish three things: it would, at the minimum, provide a new level of knowledge regarding the local fisheries management program to the public; it would allow all interested parties to evaluate and respond to the proposed management program in a fashion which guaranteed that MNR would examine and evaluate all input; finally, it would ensure that all appropriate comments were incorporated into the plan. The documentation of public input has been done in such a way that input can be traced from its reception to its ultimate destination (i.e. inclusion in or exclusion from the final plan).

Public consultation is seen as an ongoing process in fisheries planning. Rounds of public consultation will be held at every 5-year review of the Plan or if major changes are proposed.

The purpose of this summary is to detail the public consultation process in Cornwall District, to provide a summary of responses and to indicate how the suggestions were incorporated into the plan.

1.2 Public Consultation Process

The process was started in November, 1986, with the distribution of a news release to all media indicating the Fisheries Management Planning Process was underway.

In January, 1987, an initial mailing list was prepared. A total of 143 mailings were made to all municipalities, fish and game clubs, commercial fishermen, baitfishermen, government agencies, conservation authorities, MPs, MPPs, the Akwesasne, tourism facilities and groups, various media and the OFAH. The initial mailing consisted of an invitation to the first public meeting on February 11, 1987, and requested interested groups to respond so that a "Summary of Background Information and Optional Management Strategies and Tactics" could be forwarded to them for their review. A French translation (abstract) was also prepared prior to the meeting.

The February 11th public meeting in Cornwall was advertised heavily in the media (print, radio and Cable TV) by both paid advertisements, news releases and media-initiated stories. All news releases and advertisements were bilingual. Background Summaries were available at the meeting which was attended by approximately 160 people. The format for the public meeting consisted of staff presentations, a formal question period and an informal question period with staff at the end of the evening. A total of 250 Background Summary Documents were distributed, including 1 French language abstract.

Comments were solicited in several ways. The Background Summary included a questionnaire/comment sheet which individuals could fill in and return. Questionnaires were also handed out at the meeting. A total of 350 questionnaires were distributed. A record was kept of all comments made during the formal and informal question period. Comments were also accepted verbally or in writing at the District Office for several weeks after the meeting.

The first round of public consultation was supposed to inform the public that the planning process was underway and solicit their input regarding the issues and potential management solutions. This input could then be used in the preparation of the draft fisheries management plan.

The responses were analyzed and a summary of that analysis appeared as an appendix in the draft fisheries management plan.

Further to this process, meetings were held (at their request) with a variety of angling interests in Lancaster and with the Glendale Fish and Game Club. Ministry of Tourism and Recreation staff were briefed (at their request). A meeting was held with the Mohawk of Akwesasne on March 2nd, 1987, to discuss the management plan.

The second phase of public consultation began following the preparation of the draft fisheries management plan in July-August, 1987. The amount of public input during the first phase had been disappointing so a modified approach was used during the second phase. A tabloid was prepared which outlined the specific fisheries management proposals and contained a specific questionnaire on each proposed tactic. Twenty-five hundred tabloids were printed and twenty-three hundred were distributed. Distribution included the mailing list (which now numbered 199), area licence issuers, outdoor equipment stores, fish and game club meetings and the 2 public meetings in October. Responses were invited to these questionnaires.

The tabloid had 2 purposes - provide information on the local fisheries management program and plan and to solicit public response.

Advertisement of the second phase was again intensive. Media stories, news releases, paid advertisements, radio announcements and posters (in English and French) were used to announce that the second phase was underway, that public input was required and that this input could be provided to District staff on an individual basis or at two public meetings.

One public meeting was held in Hawkesbury (October 22nd) and one in Cornwall (October 23rd). Attendance in Hawkesbury was 39, in Cornwall 126. The format was similar to the first public meeting with a formal presentation by district staff, a formal question period, then an informal question period. A record of all responses was kept for analysis. A cut-off date of November 23rd was set for the receipt of comments. Copies of the draft fisheries management plan were available at the meeting and additional copies were mailed to various people on the mailing list. Further to these meetings, a meeting was held on December 16, 1987, with the Akwesasne to discuss the draft plan. This meeting resulted in the receipt of a "Position Paper" from the Akwesasne on March 17, 1988.

All public comment was analyzed and evaluated; where appropriate it was included in the final plan.

During the second phase, it became apparent that the yellow perch issue in Lake St. Francis was a major focus of public concern. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction with MNR's proposals regarding quota and licencing provisions for commercial anglers. A number of legitimate points were raised and subsequently MNR re-worked the yellow perch proposal and initiated a third phase of public consultation dealing with yellow perch only.

The third phase of public consultaiton was initiated in March, 1988. A letter was mailed to 189 members of the mailing list. The letter explained the proposed program and invited

people to attend a public meeting on March 30, 1988, in Cornwall. Media stories, news releases, paid advertisements and radio announcements (in English and French) were employed to announce the proposed system and advertise the public meeting.

On March 25th, MNR initiated a meeting with a number of key users to discuss the new proposal. Representatives of fish and game clubs, restaurants, marinas, commercial hoop net fishermen and commercial anglers were invited to a meeting during which the proposal was discussed and their comments solicited.

On March 30th, a public meeting was held at which the new proposal was discussed. Approximately 300 people attended the meeting and after a formal presentation by OMNR, they formally commented on the proposal. Four hundred questionnaires were distributed at the meeting and responses were requested by the end of April 1988. News coverage of the meeting was extensive.

Following this meeting, the Town of Alexandria passed a resolution indicating non-support for the MNR proposal and this was accompanied by correspondence with the Minister. It was apparent that there were some misconceptions regarding our proposal which district staff attempted to clear up by talking to the media, writing a letter to all municipalities addressing the Alexandria resolution and appearing before the Raisin Region Conservation Authority Board (made up of representatives from local municipalities) on September 8, 1988, and the Town of Alexandria Council (Oct. 4, 1988) to answer questions related to the proposal.

The fourth phase of public consultation (now ongoing) will announce the completion of the plan, provide highlights for broad distribution via a tabloid and will also consist of mailing approved plans to all those who requested one or should, in MNR's opinion, have one.

It is expected that some 300 plans will be mailed out initially; some 150 will be held to deal with public requests.

1.3 Documents Available for Public Scrutiny

The following is a list of the documents prepared during the planning process, their content and purpose.

DOCUMENT	DATE PREPARED	PURPOSE
1. Background Information and Optional Management Strategies and Tactics - Cornwall District Fisheries Management Plan (300 pages)	1985-1986	Detailed information on all fisheries resources, their use, management issues and potential management strategies and tactics. Retained at district office. Available for public scrutiny.
2. Summary of Background Information and Optional Management Strategies and Tactics - Cornwall District Fisheries Management Plan (90 pages)	January 1987	A summary of document #1. Used to solicit public comment on issues and potential management strategies and tactics. Includes a questionnaire. Two hundred and fifty distributed to mailing list and at public meeting (Feb. 11/87).
3. Plan de Gestion Des peches de District - District de Cornwall Sommaire du Resume des Renseignements Generaux des Strategies de Gestion Facultatives et des Mesures (10 pages)	January 1987	French language abstract of Document #2. A total of 50 printed, only 1 distributed. Available at first public meeting (Feb. 11/87).
4. Summary of Identification and Evaluation of Management Options (59 pages)	March 1987	A table showing all the potential management strategies and tactics including all public input received during Phase 1 of public consultation. The table shows the evaluation of all tactics and was used as the basis for tactics selected for the draft plan.
5. Public responses to the Background Summary and Optional Management Strategies and Tactics - A Summary (6 pages)	March 1987	Summarizes all public input from Phase 1 public consultation. Published as Appendices 1, 2 and 3 in the draft plan document.

6. Draft District Fisheries Management Plan - Cornwall District (66 pages)	July 1987	First draft of fisheries management plan. Distributed to all agencies. clubs and interest groups for Phase 2 public consultation. Contains proposed fisheries management program 1987-2000. One hundred printed; 95 distributed.
7. Propositions de l'ebauche du plan de gestion des peches du district de Cornwall - Resume (24 pages)	July 1987	French language abstract of Document #6.
8. Draft District Fisheries Management Plan - Cornwall - A Tabloid (8 pages)	August 1987	A tabloid highlighting the draft plan. Includes questionnaire. Used for major public review of draft plan; 2,500 printed, 2,300 distributed to all agencies, groups and general public.
9. Evaluation of Phase 2 public consultation results - comments on draft plan (20 pages)	Dec. 1987	Shows results of public consultation including response rates, new suggestions and the MNR action and rationale for selecting or not selecting the tactics proposed in the draft plan.
10. Draft proposal - Management of yellow perch in Lake St. Francis (5 pages)	March 1988	Five-page proposal used to outline yellow perch management tactics for Phase 3 of public consultation. Includes a 2-page questionnaire for public response.
11. Evaluation of public consultation - Phase 3 - yellow perch management in Lake St. Francis	August 1988	Shows evaluation of public input on proposals for yellow perch management in Lake St. Francis (Phase 3 of public consultation).

12.Cornwall District Fisheries Management Plan - 1987-2000	Oct. 1988	Final district fisheries management plan. Distributed to all people requesting a copy (300 plus).
13.Plan de gestion des peches du district de Cornwall - 1987-2000	Oct. 1988	French language abstract of Document #12.

1.4 Summarizing the Results

The raw data are all stored in 4 public consultation binders at the Cornwall district office. Binder #1 contains all media advertising, news releases and newspaper clippings as well as the mailing lists used throughout public consultation. Binder #2 contains all correspondence, the public information documents, the questionnaires, meeting minutes and the summary for Phase 1 of public consultation. Binder #3 contains the correspondence, public information documents, meeting minutes and summaries related to phases 2 and 3 of public consultation. Binder #4 contains the questionnaires returned during Phases 2 and 3.

At the end of each phase and prior to preparing the next planning document, public comment was summarized in tabular form. The questionnaires and minutes of the public meetings were the major source of comments (more than 95% of all input came from these sources). The tables were set up so that all comment was related directly to the appropriate strategy or tactic in the plan. All tactics were then evaluated based on a number of criteria (i.e. feasibility, legality, cost, effectiveness) as well as public reaction to the proposal. Based on this evaluation, strategies and tactics were selected for the plan.

The summary tables are included in this report as Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Tables 1 and 2 show the number of responses by type and origin and a summary of the groups included on the mailing list respectively. Table 3 is a summary of public input from Phase 1. Table 4 relates all this public input to the appropriate strategies and tactics presented in Phase 1. Table 5 summarizes all public input relevant to Phase 2 (the draft plan). Table 6 summarizes the public input related to the yellow perch issue in Lake St. Francis (Phase 3).

2.0 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT

2.1 Response Rates and Profile

During Phase 1, responses were solicited to the document "Summary of Background Information and Optional Management Strategies and Tactics", a precis of which was presented at the first public meeting. A total of 37 responses were received from the various government agencies, groups and members of the public. Twenty-three issues were identified during this process (Table 3), none of which were "new", i.e. not included in the Summary document.

Table 3 provides a summary of the public comment, by issue and strategy/tactic. Table 4 shows all strategies and tactics presented in the Background Summary document, including all the public comment, as well as the evaluation of these tactics which led to their inclusion or exclusion from the draft Fisheries Management Plan.

During Phase 2 of public consultation, responses were solicited to a tabloid "Cornwall District Fisheries Plan" which presented the information contained in the Draft District Fisheries Management Plan. The questionnaire included in this tabloid requested an "agree", "disagree", "no comment" response for each of 74 specific strategies or tactics. A total of 138 tactics were included in the draft plan but for the sake of space on the questionnaire, similar tactics were grouped under one general tactic in the tabloid. In this way public input was solicited on virtually every tactic in the draft plan.

A total of 158 responses were received (Table 1). Of these, 80 were questionnaires, 4 were written letters and 74 were comments or questions received at the 2 public meetings. Of the 80 questionnaires, 48 contained additional comments. All comments were assigned to the appropriate strategy or tactic and summarized (Table 5). The MNR reaction, rationale and implementation decision (yes, no, or modified) were presented for every tactic in the draft plan (Table 5).

Additional public input was sought strictly on the yellow perch issue because the public review during Phase 2 provided some legitimate concerns regarding MNR's proposed management approach. Consequently, MNR revised the management proposals for yellow perch and conducted another round of public consultation. This resulted in the attendance of approximately 300 people at a public meeting in Cornwall with 46 recorded comments, the return of 74 questionnaires of which 66 contained additional comments, and 17 other responses many of which were generated at a user group meeting hosted by MNR prior to the public meeting. An additional 8 comments were received from municipalities. The Town of Alexandria passed a resolution indicating they did not support commercial angling or a commercial hoop net quota and they supported a season closure during spawning and a daily creel limit of 35 fish. This resolution was circulated to all municipalities in the area and 7 others wrote to MNR indicating their support for this resolution.

In summary, the public consultation was faily effective. Almost 3,000 public documents, as well as more than 3,000 questionnaires were circulated during the public consultation process. Six hundred and twenty-five people attended the public meetings, 7 meetings were held with interest groups and a mailing list of almost 200 agencies, groups and individuals was developed. A total of 332 responses were received, more than half of which were written.

Despite this massive effort, there were some disappointing aspects. The participation by government agencies and municipalities was poor and the absence of any submission from the tourist associations was disappointing.

All other groups were represented to some degree (Table 1).

2.2 Summary of Major Issues Identified

The specific concerns raised by the public are summarized in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6. In general, there were several major issues which were raised throughout the public consultation process. Aspects of yellow perch management including commercial angling, illegal harvest, netting by the Akwesasne, the allocation of a yellow perch quota to the commercial hoop net fishery, habitat protection and a spring season closure were all major issues. Underlying these issues was the concern that the yellow perch fishery and population are declining. The broad public opinion that the perch need more protection was reflected by the lack of public support for any allocation of perch to the commercial hoop net fishery. This position was not held by the executives of the various fish and game clubs present at the March 25th, 1988, user group meeting. The various perch protection measures (season closure, habitat protection, reduction of illegal harvest) were, however, almost universally supported. There was a great deal of public concern regarding the seining of perch in the spring by the Akwesasne.

There was some public opposition to the commercial angling proposal evidently based to a large degree on the opinions held by anglers that this proposal was a ploy to generate tax revenue and that this fishery was not really a commercial fishery which required licencing.

Other major issues identified included conflicts between commercial fishing and sport angling, the illegal harvest of sport fish, water quality and fish habitat concerns, the proposed season changes for walleye and bass, and the district stocking approach. Minor issues included access, management of the PFAs, public education, inter-agency co-ordination, inland fisheries and aquatic weeds.

The commercial fishing issues became larger as public consultation proceeded. There was a large degree of concern expressed by anglers in Lake St. Francis and the Ottawa River that commercial fisheries were depleting sport fish populations through incidental catch and were affecting the bullhead and panfish angling fisheries as well. Conflict in the spring over the location of nets near tributaries was also a concern. Many anglers were of the opinion that commercial fishing should not be allowed.

2.3 Inclusion of Public Input in the Fisheries Management Plan

During Phase 1, 23 issues were identified by the public and a total of 84 tactics were proposed. Of these, 50 were either already in the menu of proposed optional management strategies and tactics or were added to the draft plan.

During the review of the draft plan, a total of 113 new or revised tactics were proposed by the public of which 29 were incorporated into the final plan. An additional 5 of the 75 tactics proposed by MNR were modified or dropped as a result of the public review.

During the yellow perch public consultation, the public provided 42 new or revised tactics of which 10 were incorporated into the final plan.

The fate of specific comments by the public is summarized in Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6 and is too voluminous to cover in the text of this document.

In general, however, the incorporation of public input fell into two categories. The first category consisted of issues which were easily solved by incorporating the public suggestions into the plan. The great public support for the bulk of the draft plan (Table 5) illustrates the effective way in which many of these issues were handled.

The second category of issues included ones such as the yellow perch and commercial fish issues which were not as easily resolved. The yellow perch management proposal was modified based on all three rounds of public consultation. The major changes were the dropping of the proposal to set a limit and quota on commercial angling licences, the inclusion of a spring season closure to control harvest instead and the inclusion of an interim allocation of 6,000 kg to the hoop net fishery. A final allocation decision will be made once the size of the commercial angling fishery has been determined rather than establishing the allocations now. There was therefore a fairly substantial change in the proposed implementation of this program. There is still a degree of public opposition to this final approach.

The management direction for commercial fishing was not altered substantially as MNR has opted to reduce conflict rather than eliminating commercial fishing. There is a large public awareness challenge in attempting to reduce these conflicts.

There is one problem with the public consultation to date. Despite repeated efforts to interest agencies, interest groups and the public in the process, some groups have not responded in a meaningful way. This will invariably result in a backlash from these groups once implementation of the final plan starts and the impacts of the management program become apparent.

This shortcoming, which generally plagues all public consultation processes, can only be dealt with by ensuring that communication with the public is as continuous and meaningful as is reasonably possible.

TABLE 1: Summary of Response Origin During Public Consultation

TYPE OF RESPONDENTS	PHASE 1 (Background Summary)	PHASE 2 (Draft Plan)	PHASE 3 (Yellow Perch Issue)	TOTAL
Mailing List	143	199	189	530
No. of Background Documents Distributed	250	2,300 tabloids; 100 draft plans	200	2850
No. of Questionnaires Distributed	350	2300	400	3050
Public Meetings[a]	160	165	300	625
Meetings with Interest Groups	3	1	3	7
Recorded Responses				
- Public Meetings[b]	13	74	46	133
- Questionnaires	17	80	74	171
- Other[c]	7	4	17	28
- Total	37	158	137	332
Response by Group				
- Government Agencies	3	2	0	5
- Municipalities	0	0	8	8
- Local MPs/MPPs	1	0	1	2
- General Public	26	75	72	173
- User Groups				
- Fish and Game Clubs	6	4	6	16
- Commercial Fish	1	2	2	5
- Akwesasne	0	1	0	1
- Others	0	0	2	2
- Total	7	7	10	24
Total Responses (by type)[d]	37	84	91	212
Total Responses[e] (by type plus public meeting comments)	37	158	137	332

a) attendance at public meetings
b) comments recorded in minutes
c) letters and verbal conversations
d) total responses which could be broken down by type
e) includes "d" plus comments at public meetings which were not attributable

TABLE 2: Mailing List Constituents - Public Consultation

TYPE OF CLIENT	PHASE 1 (Background Summary)	PHASE 2 (Draft Plan)	PHASE 3 (Yellow Perch Issue)
Municipalities	43	43	43
Provincial & Federal Members	5	5	5
Government Agencies[a]	9	14	14
Fish and Game Clubs[b]	18	19	23
Indian Band	1	1	1
Tourist Associations	2	2	2
Commercial Fishermen[c]	7	8	8
Marina Operators	2	2	2
Baitfish Dealers/Harvesters	40	44	32
Outdoor Writers	2	2	2
General Public	14	59	57
TOTAL[d]	143	199	189

a) includes OMOE, OMTR, OMAF, SLPC, Conservation Authorities, Ontario Hydro and Fisheries & Oceans Canada
b) includes OFAH
c) includes OFPA
d) does not include the news release mailing to approximately 25 media (newspaper, radio, TV)

TABLE 3: Problems and Issues Identified/Proposed Public Solutions - Phase 1 - Public Consultation

The responses covered a range of issues as summarized below.

ISSUE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PROPOSED SOLUTIONS	NO.	STATUS
(i) Yellow perch need to be protected from over-exploitation.....	20			
(a) the seine net fishery by the St. Regis Band is over-exploiting yellow perch in Lake St. Francis.....	17	- resolve the netting situation.....	5	
		- increase enforcement to prevent illegal sale.....	1	
		- eliminate netting during spawning.....	12	
		- increase co-operation with Quebec.....	2	
		- provide the St. Regis Band with an allocation.....	1	
		- co-operate with the Band to resolve the situation.....	2	
(b) overall, perch harvest has to be controlled.....	13	- close season during spawning.....	9	
		- implement catch limits.....	4	
		- implement spawning sanctuaries.....	3	
		- close fishery for 1 year.....	1	
		- implement a size limit.....	1	
		- establish a hatchery.....	1	
(c) Seaway vessels cause egg stranding from wave-wash.....	6	- reduce speed limits for ships in the spring.....	1	
(d) sale of angler-caught perch harvests too many fish.....	4	- stop the sale of angler-caught perch.....	2	
(e) sale of angler-caught perch is not a problem.....	1			
(f) sale of angler-caught fish should be banned and an allocation provided to commercial fishermen.....	1	- allocated quotas to 60-100 commercial anglers and provide a 15,000-20,000 kg quota (total to all 3 commercial fishermen.....	1	

ISSUE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PROPOSED SOLUTIONS	NO.	STATUS
(ii) Pollution (poor water quality) is a major concern and should be improved	10	- implement strategy 1.11	1	
		- improve water quality	1	
		- reduce industrial discharges	1	
		- improve inter-agency co-ordination	1	
(a) contaminant levels in fish are too high	3			
(b) pollution in the Ottawa River is a problem	1			
(iii) There is a need to protect and rehabilitate fish habitat	8	- encourage the CFIP program	5	
		- implement strategy 1.18	1	
		- improve input to municipal planning	1	
		- preserve more wetlands	1	
		- reduce impacts of agricultural practices	1	
		- increase enforcement on shoreline dredge and fill activities	1	
(a) need to protect perch spawning areas on Lake St. Francis	1			
(b) drawdowns in Lake St. Lawrence limit production	2	- meet with Ontario Hydro to reduce drawdowns	1	
		- rehabilitate largemouth bass habitat in Lake St. Lawrence	1	
(iv) Need to stock more fish in Cornwall District	7	- stock bass, muskellunge, walleye, and lake trout in the St. Lawrence	1	
		- build a fish hatchery	2	
		- stock more bass, trout and muskellunge	1	
		- stock muskellunge in Lake St. Lawrence	2	
		- stock walleye eggs in the tributaries to Lake St. Lawrence	1	
		- stock largemouth bass in Lake St. Lawrence	2	
		- stock walleye in Hoasic Creek	1	
		- stock walleye in Lake St. Francis	1	
		- stock salmonids in Lake St. Francis	1	
		- stock fall-running rainbow trout in Hoasic Creek	1	

ISSUE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PROPOSED SOLUTIONS	NO.	STATUS
		- stock brown trout in Lake St. Lawrence	1	
		- stock brook trout in the Cornwall Canal	1	
(v) Lack of enforcement is a problem	10	- hire more Conservation Officers	5	
		- increase fisheries enforcement	5	
		- increase use of Deputy Conservation Officers	1	
(vi) Illegal fishing (in general) is a problem	3	- ask for higher fines upon conviction	3	
		- increase public awareness of illegal fishing	1	
		- implement strategy 1.2	1	
		- control illegal harvest	1	
(vii) Baitfish populations in Lake St. Francis have declined due to aquatic weeds	1			
(viii) There is a need for more public education	2	- write a monthly fishing column in area newspapers	1	
		- make regular visits to area municipal councils	1	
		- make school assembly appearances	1	
		- use radio and TV talk shows to discuss fisheries initiatives	1	
(ix) More access is required on the St. Lawrence River	4	- as per DFMP	1	
		- build a boat ramp at the RCAF(Cornwall)	2	
		- improve shore access along St. Lawrence	1	
(x) There is a need to improve co-operation with the Quebec and New York State fisheries managers	4			
(xi) Inland fisheries and fisheries habitat need to be better protected	3	- strategy 3.4 DFMP		
		- strategy 3.5 DFMP	1	
		- improve habitat in south branch of Raisin River	1	

ISSUE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PROPOSED SOLUTIONS	NO.	STATUS
(a) there is a need to improve water quality and habitat for fish in the South Nation River.....	2	- stock brown trout in Lake St.		
		- identify walleye spawning areas.....	2	
		- clean and rebuild spawning areas.....	1	
		- stock river with walleye.....	1	
		- make all spawning beds sanctuaries....	1	
(xii) The Loch Garry bass population needs to be enhanced.....	2	need a long-term management program...	1	
		- improve co-operation with local groups.....	1	
		- need a detailed fisheries study.....	1	
		- stock with 1,000 largemouth bass for 5 years.....	1	
		- increase enforcement effort.....	1	
		- reduce the winter kill problem.....	1	
		- create a spawning sanctuary Apr.1 to June 30.....	1	
(xiii) The fishing is not good enough quality at the Provincial Fishing Areas.....	6	- increase stocking rates.....	6	
		- close at night to reduce vandalism....	2	
		- improve road access at Cornwall Rec...	2	
		- stock brook trout instead of rainbow trout.....	4	
		- stock larger fish.....	1	
(xiv) There is a need for more provincial fishing areas.....	1			
(xv) More sanctuaries are needed to protect spawning fish.....	3	- strategy 1.16 DFMP.....	1	
		- make Raisin River a spring sanctuary (from mouth - Martintown).....	1	
		- make Hoasic Creek a bass sanctuary....	1	
		- implement sanctuaries on Sutherland and Hoople Creeks.....	1	
		- make Raisin River a bass sanctuary....	1	
(xvi) Aquatic weeds are too numerous in Lake St. Francis.....	2			
(xvii) Commercial fishing is not a problem (not specific).....	1			
(xviii) Commercial fishing is a problem (not specific).....	1	- stop all commercial fishing on Lake St. Francis.....	1	

ISSUE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PROPOSED SOLUTIONS	NO.	STATUS
(xix) Do not increase commercial fishing	1			
(xx) There is a need for more regulations to control harvest of sportfish such as bass and walleye	3	- implement a walleye minimum size limit of 35 cm in Division 9	2	
		- close walleye season 2 weeks earlier	1	
		- put a 30 cm minimum size limit on bass	1	
(xxi) Ice fishermen should be allowed to use 5 lines on the Ottawa River	1			
(xxii) There is a need to increase co-operative programs between MNR and the public	2	- increase use of co-operators	2	
(xxiii) Improve fisheries assessment	2	- use more volunteer creels	1	
		- don't study muskellunge in Lake St. Lawrence until population recovers (i.e. stock first)	1	

Includes public input from Phase 1
Nb indicates number of comments
Underlined items are public input

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF THE IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF MANAGEMENT OPTIONS.

1. Target: Enhance/protect warmwater fisheries (walleye, northern pike, smallmouth bass, largemouth bass, muskellunge) in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers to meet projected use targets with an acceptable catch standard given the following problems and issues.

PROBLEMS/ISSUES/CONSIDERATIONS

All Waterbodies: Habitat degradation due to shoreline development (dredge/fill), agricultural, municipal and industrial discharges to tributaries and the mainstream; wetland loss; channelization impacts to varying degrees on all species. *8*
: Contaminants in all waterbodies prevent consumption of large fish of most species; impacts on fish health may be direct. *3*
: The lack of adequate habitat, population and exploitation assessment precludes identification of problems and thereby reduces management responses.
: Inter-agency co-ordination with respect to population management and habitat protection is not as efficient as it should be. *1*
: Illegal harvest remains a problem for walleye and smallmouth bass in all waterbodies. *6*
: Public involvement in fisheries management requires improvement. *2*
: Public education and awareness regarding fisheries issues and management needs to be upgraded. *2*
: Pollution needs to be reduced. *10*
: Public perceives need for more enforcement overall. *10*
: Need more regulatory controls on walleye and bass fisheries. *2*
: There is the public perception that there is an overall need to increase stocks of walleye, bass, muskellunge and salmonids in the large rivers evidenced by their suggestion to increase the stocking of all these species in the large rivers. *16*

Lake St. Francis: Habitat loss due to water quality problems and low flows on major tributaries are probably impacting walleye spawning and nursery areas in the Raisin River.
: Habitat degradation in the lake due to shoreline development (dredge/fill) and aquatic plant harvesting impacts on all species; inter-agency co-ordination, regarding proposals, is not at the desired level.
: Exploitation rates and population dynamics are poorly understood due to a lack of data.
: The subsistence fishery requires an allocation.
: The illegal harvest of walleye and bass is a problem.
: The inter-provincial and international boundaries make ecosystem management difficult; communication to date could be improved.
: Recruitment and exploitation may be problems for walleye and muskellunge; smallmouth bass, largemouth bass and northern pike do not appear to be in trouble.
: Aquatic weeds are a problem. *3*
: More access required. *3*
: Commercial fishing is a problem. *1*
: Commercial fishing is not a problem. *1*

Lake St. Lawrence: Habitat loss due to the drawdown impacts are controlling productivity of the lake. *2*
: Habitat on the tributaries and in the small bays must be protected to offset drawdown effects to some degree to protect walleye, smallmouth bass and northern pike populations.
: The community structure is still in flux with walleye expanding rapidly, smallmouth bass fluctuating, northern pike are relatively stable while muskellunge have declined due to historic exploitation habitat effects.

: The presence of Lake Ontario salmonids in the face of an increasing walleye population causes concern for the ability of the forage base to support both; pressure to stock salmonids in increasing.
: Angling pressure is low overall although impact on the fish community is unknown (confounded by low overall productivity and expanding walleye fishery).
: More access required. *3*

Ottawa River: Water quality is a major problem with turbidity limiting primary productivity. *1*
: The community structure apparently is shifting towards perch from bullhead although the reasons for this are unclear.
: The angling pressure is quite low due to access problems and the public perception of water quality problems.
: Walleye have declined in Lake St. Francis. *2*
: Walleye have not declined in Lake St. Francis. *1*
: Size of northern pike has declined in Lake St. Lawrence. *1*
: Sunfish have recently declined in Lake St. Francis. *2*
: Bass have declined recently in Lake St. Francis. *1*

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
1.1 Establish an assessment program capable of monitoring population dynamics, habitat requirements and exploitation rates.		To properly manage the fisheries resources, up-to-date information on the status of the fisheries community is essential. Assessment programs will identify changing pressures on the local resource and the subsequent changes to the fish populations. By monitoring these changes, the MNR will be in the position to identify potential problems in the fisheries and make appropriate management decisions to protect and enhance the resource.
	1. Establish a rotating long-term creel program on the 3 major waterbodies, 1 waterbody every 5 years.	This is the only way to assess the local use and harvest to establish a long-term trend dataset on the major fisheries. Without establishing changing use and harvests, no proper management is possible. An increased public profile for the MNR is achieved. Annual costs would range from $25,000 to $30,000.
	2. Continue index netting warmwater assessment program on 3 waterbodies.	This program has successfully tracked changes in relative abundance for yellow perch in all 3 systems as well as walleye and smallmouth in Lake St. Lawrence and pike in Lake St. Francis. Without this program, many of the following strategies and tactics cannot be implemented. It also allows the concurrent collection of contaminant samples. The program does not provide acceptable monitoring of all key species, particularly walleye and bass in Lake St. Francis or species other than perch in the Ottawa River.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	3. Continue commercial catch sampling on major fisheries (bullhead/sunfish in Lake St. Francis and Ottawa River) sturgeon in the Ottawa River.	There is a need to establish trend information on the impact of commercial fishing on the target species and sampling the commercial catch will act as an aid. Using these data, appropriate tactics could be selected to maintain the viability of the fishery. While the sampling program has generated baseline data on species dynamics, the program must be intensified to include CUE data to accurately monitor stock abundance (see Issue 4).
	4. Establish a key habitat assessment program to identify walleye and smallmouth bass spawning/nursery areas in Lake St. Lawrence, walleye nursery areas in Lake St. Francis, walleye, northern pike and smallmouth bass spawning and nursery areas in the Ottawa River.	This information would be site specific enough for MNR to identify ahead of time pressures which may negatively impact on fisheries habitat. MNR's credibility will increase with other agencies and the public by being able to respond fully to development proposals. Without identifying these areas it is difficult to protect them. It will also provide habitat as a limiting factor and provide priority locations for rehabilitation. Cost is high and program will take several years to complete.
	5. Establish a young-of-the-year sampling program for walleye, smallmouth bass, muskellunge and northern pike in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers using a seining/electrofishing/trawling combined technique.	Young-of-the-year assessment will provide the MNR with information on year class strengths before these fish enter the angling fishery. By identifying problems at this stage management actions can be taken before a problem arises, not when it arises. As regulatory changes can be a lengthy process, prompt identification of problems is an advantage. Duplicates some of index netting program. Cost of developing a good sampling technique will be expensive.
	6. Establish volunteer creels for muskellunge and walleye on the St. Lawrence River. (Use volunteers for creel census. *1*	Conventional creel censuses run by the MNR have been unsuccessful in accurately estimating harvest of these fisheries due to the low angling pressure and population and/or the nature of the angling. Voluntary creel anglers might provide a much better harvest estimate. To date, attempts at establishing such creels has been unsuccessful because of poor co-operation and data imprecision.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	7. Establish a wetland fisheries assessment program which would identify use by these areas by various fish species.	The fisheries values of wetlands, particularly along the large rivers, are probably quite high. Protection of spawning and nursery habitat for perch, pike, bullhead and bass will help maintain these species important to District sport and commercial fisheries. If degradation of these areas is prevented, all wetland values to society will be maintained. Cost is high. Could be incorporated as part of Tactic 4.
	8. There are a number of water quality assessment tactics (see Strategy 11).	See Issue 1, Strategy 11.
	9. Institute a major productivity study on the St. Lawrence.	Very little work of this nature has been done on large rivers and there are important environmental science gains to be made regarding production in this reservoir/river system. At an annual cost of up to $500,000, this tactic is cost-prohibitive.
	10. Establish spring walleye spawning run index program using trap-nets (Lake St. Francis).	The warmwater assessment program has been unsuccessful in tracking walleye populations in Lake St. Francis. With a significant walleye run established in Raisin River an index program could be established at a cost-effective level and allow for the collection of trend-through-time data.

Tactics 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 selected because they form the minimum information base required to provide trend-through-time data on these major fisheries. Tactic 6, volunteer creels while having PR value have yet to prove useful in providing trend information because of poor return rates. Tactic 9 was rejected because of cost. Tactic 8 is evaluated under Strategy 11. Tactic 7 will be incorporated with Tactic 4.

1.2 Establish a directed fisheries enforcement program to reduce impacts of illegal harvest on targetted species. *1*		Illegal harvests of sports fish primarily occur during the spawning seasons of these fish. Increased enforcement efforts during these peak times would reduce the removal of adult fish. The major problem with enforcement is the small amount of manpower available to cover all District waterbodies when necessary. Increasing enforcement towards one facet of the resource will be at the expense of another. Illegal harvest is seen as a big problem by the public.
	1. Decrease pre-season pike enforcement at 0.5 man months.	Reduces enforcement effort on pike to allow redirection of effort to other species.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	2. Maintain spring enforcement by C.O.'s on walleye spawning runs by 1.0 man months to reduce illegal harvest (spearing/nets/illegal angling).	Maintaining the enforcement effort during the walleye spawning run will protect the spawning stock when it is most vulnerable.
	3. Launch major enforcement effort on commercialization of illegal walleye harvest.	Some commercial sale of illegally taken walleye occurs. The public perceives this as a major problem. Organization would be difficult and cost would be high.
	4. Continue to encourage volunteers (i.e. walleye watch) to watch walleye runs.	This tactic has been moderately successful in protecting walleye beds in the Raisin River and interest in the program has been high. It has improved communication between the MNR and the clubs as well as fostered a better attitude to resource stewardship by the club members. Cost is low.
	5. Expand D.C.O. program, including more training, to provide increased coverage of spring fish runs (add 3 D.C.O.'s). *1*	A major fisheries enforcement problem is that there is not enough enforcement manpower at peak spawning times. Increasing the number of DCO's will allow better enforcement over a greater area when the need arises. Increasing the number of DCO's will only be effective if they become available when needed.
	6. Increase enforcement effort on smallmouth bass pre-season angling in Lake St. Lawrence by 1.0 man months.	Due to relatively small littoral zone spawning bass are concentrated and vulnerable to pre-season angling by perch and walleye anglers. The impact of pre-season angling on bass recruitment is unknown but public perceives this to be a a problem. Enforcement effort would have to be re-directed but angler contacts would increase by 400.
	7. Reduce enforcement effort on illegal harvest by 40 person days and increase enforcement by 40 person days to protect key fish habitats.	The illegal harvest of fish may be less of a problem than the loss of key habitat. The re-distribution of enforcement efforts to protect habitat may ultimately benefit the fishery more. More training of MNR enforcement staff in habitat identification would be required. Detection of infractions prior to the damage being done remains a problem. Reduction in illegal harvest enforcement would be seen by public as a problem.
	8. Increase regular angler checks by 3.0 man months.	Increases enforcement to control illegal overharvest and ensures compliance with regulations. Requires redistribution of effort by enforcement staff.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	9. Encourage the RAP program district-wide with special emphasis on sports fish in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.	The RAP program would increase the information the MNR requires to adequately protect the resource. The District fishery is too extensive to maintain regular surveillance with present resources. Through the RAP program, the public would be able to aid in the protection of their resource.
	10. Hire more Conservation Officers to increase enforcement capability. *5*	Having more staff is an excellent way to increase enforcement activity. Tactics 1, 2 and 5 might require new staff.
	11. Increase, district-wide, amount of enforcement. *5*	Covered by Tactics 1 to 7.
	12. Request higher fines for those convicted of fisheries offences. *3*	Fines are set by the judicial system, not by OMNR, although it is certainly possible in cases where set fines do not apply to request stiffer fines through the Crown Attorney. No disadvantages, no cost.
	13. Increase habitat enforcement by 4.5 man months.	See Tactic 1.8.2.
	14. Improve staff awareness of fish habitat concerns.	See Tactic 1.8.5.
1.3 Establish a better protocol for inter-agency co-ordination of management activities.		The Cornwall District fishery is bounded by 2 MNR Districts, the Province of Quebec, New York State. Monitoring of water quality involves MOE and the IJC. To properly manage the large river systems of the Cornwall District, effective co-ordination and communication between agencies is essential.
	1. Continue to participate as member of the St. Lawrence River sub-committee of the Lake Ontario Committee (GLFC).	As a member of the sub-committee, the Cornwall District is better able to monitor trends in the local fisheries resource through the exchange of information with bordering agencies. Additional data and developments in fisheries management are made available through the Lake Ontario Committee. Low cost item.
	2. Establish a similar committee with Quebec to deal with Lake St. Francis and the Ottawa River. *2*	Management of the fisheries in Lake St. Francis and the Ottawa River will impact on the Quebec fisheries and the success of MNR management programs will depend to some extent on Quebec management. Improved communication will allow a whole-river approach to managing these waterbodies. Low cost item.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	3. Establish a liaison committee with the St. Regis Band to discuss management direction and fisheries enhancement on Lake St. Francis.	Maintenance of the fisheries resources is in the best interest of the Band as their subsistence fishery depends on it. Better communications between MNR and the Band may alleviate potential conflicts between other user-groups. The Native fisheries is an issue handled by various levels of government and discussions may have to be at a higher level.
	4. Establish regular input to the C.A. advisory boards regarding fisheries concerns on the Raisin and South Nation Rivers as they relate to the bigger systems.	The majority of water management projects or development proposals in areas for which the CA's are the lead agency will impact on the fisheries resource. Regular participation on the advisory board would allow MNR's concerns over fisheries issues to be set out at the planning stage. Low cost item.
	5. Continue to participate in the development of the Remedial Action Plan for the St. Lawrence River.	The plan represents the first step in a multi-disciplinary clean-up program based on an ecosystem management approach. This may require establishment of an intensive fish sampling program in the Cornwall area (expensive). Reduction in the contaminant levels in fish would be a major benefit.
	6. Continue to participate in the LJC St. Lawrence River Task Force.	The LJC surveillance plan represents a first attempt at a multi-disciplinary surveillance program and represents the first opportunity to implement the ecosystem management approach on the St. Lawrence. Low cost item unless plan is implemented. Public concern regarding environmental issues is high.
	7. Establish regular meetings with MOE to discuss fisheries-related water quality issues on the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers.	The fisheries resource is tied directly to the water quality it is exposed to. Levels of contaminants will affect the harvests of various sports and commercial species. Water quality is the responsibility of MOE and increased communication would improve the monitoring the District fishery.
	8. Liaise on a regular basis with MIR to ensure tourism-related fisheries issues are addressed.	Fishing in the District is of economic importance to many local industries, particularly along the St. Lawrence River. Promotion of fisheries issues will generate interest in the area, create additional angling days and produce economic returns to local communities.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	9. Co-ordinate with Brockville and Carleton Place Districts to maintain consistancy on the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers.	Management of the fishery on a whole river basis would be more effective than handling the river as discrete units. Co-ordinated management between Districts would distinguish local from river-wide trends and problems. Co-ordination could be handled through Regional Office.
All 9 Tactics can be implemented at relatively low cost and the advantages of better communication and co-ordination outweigh the minimal cost.		
1.4 Increase the degree of public co-operation in the local sport fisheries management program. *2*		Involving the public in fisheries management improves communication between the MNR and local user-groups. Public participation in sports fish management has met with great success across the Province and has provided the public with a "hands on" appreciation for the resource and the problems and issues facing the rehabilitation of certain fisheries.
	1. Form a local Fisheries Advisory Council input to the local sport fisheries management program.	For a minimal cost, the MNR would have a vehicle for disseminating information on new government policies, management initiatives, etc., and have a source for public input on developing conflicts, trends in the fishery and public desires for new management directives. Problems would include finding the concerned members and ensuring the committee functions effectively.
	2. Continue to promote OFIP as a co-operative program by addressing all potential OFIP co-operators on the program at their meetings (20 meetings/year).	OFIP has been successful on a province-wide basis, although the Cornwall District has only had a limited response to the program. Increased promotion may encourage increased participation by interested user-groups with benefits to both the participants and the resource. Costs would be minimal.
	3. Host a OFIP workshop to stimulate discussion on OFIP projects and provide information on the program. *1*	By gathering interested user-groups to a single meeting, the MNR could address several groups at one time. The workshop could include field visits to OFIP projects completed to date. Cost would be minimal.
	4. Promote the volunteer-concept for fisheries programs outside the purview of OFIP (i.e. creels, assessment work, RAP, etc.).	Increased communication between MNR and the clubs will provide benefits to both parties as well as fostering of a better attitude to resource stewardship by club members.
	5. Increase public awareness of local fisheries management issues (see TACTICS IN PUBLIC EDUCATION STRATEGY).	See Strategy 5.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	6. Expand the scope of the CFIP program to include assessment projects.	Some of the projects that co-operators have expressed interest in (creel census, assessment work) are not presently allowed under CFIP. An expansion of the CFIP program would provide some assessment that MNR does not put a high priority on but co-operators would like to undertake.
	7. Make more use of local sportsman's knowledge in managing local fisheries. *1*	Implied in Tactics 2, 3 and 4.

Tactics 2, 3 and 4 were selected because of the provincial committment to the CFIP program based on its enhancement of habitat and stewardship. Tactics 2, 3 and 4 are low cost. Tactic 6 is not acceptable provincially at this time (against CFIP policy). Tactic 5 is evaluated in Strategy 1.5. Tactic 7 is implied in Tactics 2, 3 and 4.

1.5 Promote an increase in the amount and efficiency of public education regarding local sport fishing and fisheries management. *2*		Increased education of the local populace regarding local fisheries will create benefits to the public as well as to the MNR. The public will be aware of what programs are proposed and what the status of the local resource is while the MNR will be made aware of public concerns and directions which they wish their resource to be managed. Better communications will alert the MNR to potential conflicts between user-groups and allow the Ministry to resolve these problems on the initial stages. Increased awareness of the fisheries resource will promote an increased stewardship of the resource by the local population.
	1. Establish an education package for the local school boards for use by educators in teaching fisheries management principles.	Costs of producing and up-dating the program would be moderately high and would require co-operation with all District School Boards to be effective. Convincing the educators that this topic would be worthwhile emphasizing might be difficult but the preparation of a professional package would help. This is an indirect tactic as the MNR is trying to convince educators who would then deliver the program.
	2. Deliver 30 lectures per year by MNR A-Salary staff to classes in local schools concerning local fisheries management problems and solutions. *1*	Commitment of "A"-salary staff would be large and at the expense of existing programs. It would be an effective method of education but would require a large shift in Fish and Wildlife Staff responsibilities. A significant commitment to staff training would also be required.
	3. Deliver 120 lectures/year (as in 2.) but using contract staff (new program).	No A-Salary staff required. Benefits to public education would be large. Costs (salary and the A.V. package) would be high.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	4. Promote the development of hands-on classroom projects (6 months - 1 year in length) to increase local knowledge of fisheries management problems and solutions.	This would include such things as providing technical advice for senior classes to run locally pertinent fisheries related classroom experiments. It would also include development of items such as fisheries computer simulation models for use in the schools. The advantage is that these kinds of projects tend to be very effective teaching tools. Disadvantages include the cost in terms of time and money. One difficulty might be convincing educators to use these projects. A-Salary staff commitment would be high.
	5. Host 3 viewing tours, annually, of walleye spawning runs on Hoople Creek and the Raisin River for the general public.	Between 200 and 300 viewing opportunities could be created for a minimal cost and providing tours were not too long or too frequent minimal disturbance to the spawning walleye would occur. Turbidity problems would be a problem at the Raisin River and access a minor problem at Hoople Creek.
	6. Issue monthly local news releases of locally-important fisheries information and program.	News releases are often not used by local media because they are often not rated newsworthy. The hit and miss nature of this process means that only some of the information would get coverage.
	7. Produce a district fishing brochure/map.	This tactic will be implemented in 1987. This will promote certain kinds of fisheries recreation and can sell both on-going or required programs. It would provide extension information and promote tourism by promoting the local resources.
	8. Construct a walleye spawning viewing chamber at Martintown for public use.	Between 200 and 500 viewing opportunities could be created with an indirect benefit of reducing poaching with an increase in public traffic. Minimal disturbance to spawning walleye would occur. Capital costs would be high and turbidity a problem.
	9. Develop and host a monthly radio talk show devoted to local fish and wildlife program information and to solicit input on fisheries issues. *1*	The biggest problem is to convince the media that local fisheries management issues are of interest to enough people to warrant this approach. Staff time in preparation would be excessive.
	10. Host a media-day tour once a year related to a local fisheries program.	Advantages to a media-day tour include wide exposure to MNR programs at a minimal expense. It would also foster relationships between MNR and media personnel which will increase the flow of information.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	11. Improve staff training in public-relations/public information.	Through in-house training by Communications Services Branch, District staff would be better equipped to present fisheries related topics to the public.
	12. Develop a 1-page newsletter to be distributed to anglers on a tri-monthly basis through field contacts.	Development of the newsletter would require little expense, financially and manpower wise. Distribution through field contacts would disseminate information directly to user-groups. A disadvantage is that it may not reach the occasional resource user and would not reach the concerned non-user groups.
	13. Launch a joint program with MIR to boost quality of fisheries information disseminated by Tourism Counsellors.	Production of a Fishing Brochure would be beneficial to provide Counsellors with something to present to interested parties. Without the brochure on the local fishery, promotion of the local resource will be minimal.
	14. Ensure that all fisheries enforcement cases and high profile fisheries programs receive local media coverage. *1*	To provide the public with a better understanding of fisheries management in the District, the MNR must promote its activities and projects. Increasing publicity may aid in the development of CFIP and RAP programs.
	15. Develop an information exhibit and set it up at the fall fairs staffed by various Fish and Wildlife Staff to explain fisheries management problems and initiatives.	Fall fairs are major events in the District and represent opportunities to discuss local fisheries management with a large number of local residents. Costs would be moderate (for exhibit) and staff committment would be high (25 days).
	16. Designate one person at the District Office to look after education responsibilities.	The advantage to this is that communication training could be concentrated on one individual. Co-ordination of the education package delivery would also be improved. The big disadvantage is that staff transfers would create a gap in the program delivery and that the benefit in terms of staff development would accrue to one person. Assignment of one person would be at the expense of other activities.
	17. Promote the development of a "Fishing Week" in the district. Activities would include an education day, various "fun" derbies, fish fry's, essay and poster contests. MNR's role would be minor. Participations of local groups (i.e. Tourist Council, Chambers of Commerce, etc.) would be essential.	The week would be billed as a local festival emphasizing local fishing (tourism spinoff). Major problems would be ensuring committment of other groups.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	18. Make regular visits to municipal councils to discuss fisheries issues. *1*	Advantage is the ability to influence land-use planning decisions, the disadvantage is the major staff committment (>40 municipalities). A better approach would be to make annual presentations at County Council and visit individual municipalities on an as required basis.
	19. Write a monthly fishing column for local newspapers. *1*	This is more properly left in the hands of the private sector because of the lack of expertise and time committment required of A-salary staff.

Tactic 1 was rejected as a district initiative because of cost (should be a provincial initiative). Tactic 3, aimed at school children is consistent with recent OMNR communication initiatives (i.e. Project Wild). Tactic 3, while more effective than Tactic 2, is too expensive. Tactics 5, 6 11, 12, 13 and 14 are all low cost items which have the common advantage of disseminating information to a large number of users and the general public. Tactic 15 is expensive but would have major benefits in a joint communications (IRM) context where all services of OMNR could become involved. Tactic 16 was rejected because of the negative impact of staff turnover. Tactic 8 was rejected because of costs versus the anticipated number of viewers. Tactic 9 was rejected because of the A-salary staff time required is excessive. Tactic 10 can be accomplished via Tactic 6 on an as required basis. Tactic 18 can be implemented in a modified form (annual presentations to County Councils). Tactic 19 is better accomplished by the private sector and news releases (Tactic 6) may be just as effective. Tactic 17 is a low cost OMNR project which would promote tourism. Implementation will require community action.

1.6 Ensure that aquatic plant control does not jeopardize fish populations. *2*		The aquatic plant growths in Lake St. Francis impede boat traffic in the Lake, reduce angling opportunities and reduce economic income to the tourist industry. The aquatic vegetation enables the reservoir to sustain the high fish productivity which it currently supports and provides "sanctuary areas" for fish. Vegetation is also of vital importance for spawning and nursery areas, particularly for perch. Proper management of the fisheries requires that vegetation removal does not seriously impact the fisheries.
	1. Continue to review aquatic plant harvesting management plans of the RRCA to ensure no impact (i.e. travel corridors/high use areas only).	Based on the 1986 spawning study report of Lake St. Francis perch the MNR has a better indication of the spawning areas important to yellow perch. By reviewing these proposals, the MNR can assure prime spawning areas are not affected. Weed harvesting would be allowed but would large, indiscriminate cuts would be prevented.
	2. Continue to discourage the use of aquatic plant herbicides as a control measure.	The use of herbicides is not favoured by the MNR and is generally not well received by the public. Negative impacts on fish populations are unknown but likely. A small outcry may come from residents along the river with heavy vegetative areas adjacent to their property.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	3. Request that MOE launch another aquatic plant study, similar to 1975, to gather trend data on the status of the aquatic plant problem.	With the known die-backs of the milfoil in other waterbodies and reports of changing vegetation patterns in the lake, another study should be conducted. The study should include the effects of harvesting operations in the reservoir. The vegetation is critical to the fishery production and should be monitored.
	4. Continue to encourage aquatic plant harvesting as the best technique.	With public demand for aquatic vegetation harvesting the MNR must respond to promote the most environmentally safe method for managing the resource.
	5. Prepare a brochure/news release which would point out the benefits of managed versus unmanaged aquatic plant control.	Much of the public perceive the aquatic plant growth to be a nuisance without realizing the benefits that the vegetation provides. A public education program will reduce conflicts between the MNR and user-groups and may reduce the demand for extensive harvesting operations.
Tactics 1, 2, 3 and 4 are all low cost, effective techniques for ensuring loss of fish habitat is minimal due to aquatic plant control. Tactic 5 is not required at this time. Tactic 1 requires the identification of key habitat areas (see Strategy 1, Tactic 4).		
1.7 Reduce negative impacts of contaminants on fish species and fisheries. *3*		Reducing the effects of contaminants will promote additional harvest by allowing anglers to safely consume larger fish. The impacts of cleaner water will produce a cleaner habitat for fish and probably make them less susceptible to disease. Associated benefits of reducing contaminants is increased tourism.
	1. Continue to work with MOE and Environment Canada on the Remedial Action Plan for the Cornwall - Lake St. Francis area.	The plan represents the first step in a multi-disciplinary clean-up program based on an ecosystem management approach. With Lake St. Francis in the Cornwall area identified as a major problem, the MNR must participate to improve the aquatic resources of the river.
	2. Continue to collect, during the warmwater assessment program, contaminant samples of important fish species for analysis by MOE.	This is an ongoing program which is carried out at minor expense to MNR. This provides ongoing timely information on the status of contaminant levels in the major sports species angled for in the District. Disadvantage is that large collections from specific areas are not possible.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	3. Incorporate a fish health index in the warmwater assessment program to monitor the presence if physical and physiological anomalies in certain fish species.	At present, MNR does not monitor the effects of pollutants on the health of fish. While this could be encorporated into the assessment program, staff would have to be trained in identification of anomalies. This program could be expansive.
	4. Re-analyse the historical data to remove growth effects and age effects from the trend information.	Further analysis of body burden levels of contaminants by fish age-class might provide a clearer picture of the trends in these levels. Requires moderate staff time to perform the analysis.
	5. Request that Fisheries & Oceans establish a more systematic program for sampling commercial fish samples, particularly for species not saleable at present (i.e. eels, carp, suckers) and for important species which haven't been tested (sturgeon from the Ottawa River).	A better system and improved communication with the federal body will allow MNR to have a better idea of anticipated harvests and what impacts the trends in contaminant levels in commercial by fished species would have.
	6. Co-operate with MOE in establishing a spottail-shiner collection program in areas where contaminants are or could be a particular problem (Cornwall, Hawkesbury).	A trend-through-time sampling program will follow trends in contaminant levels, provide early warning of local potential concentrations of toxic substances. Sampling areas and intensity would have to be discussed and implemented with co-operation with MOE.
	7. Co-operate with MOE and the St. Regis Band in another collection program (similar to 1978) in the Cornwall area.	The Cornwall area is an area of concern for contaminants (mercury and PCB's). To monitor the changes in the contaminant levels over the last decade, the sampling program would mirror the 1978 sampling program. The subsistance fishery is important to the Band and contaminant levels are of concern. Costs would be low.
	8. Continue to contribute to the IJC St. Lawrence River Task Force, a group responsible for ecosystem surveillance in the River.	See Issue 1, Strategy 3, Tactic 1.
	9. Design a sampling program which is more area-specific in the Cornwall area, particularly.	Through more accurate identification of locations for contaminant samples from the warmwater assessment program, the contaminant levels could be related to more local conditions. It may be necessary to increase sampling efforts in particular areas to achieve large enough sample sizes to draw effective conclusions.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
All tactics (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9) can be implemented at low cost except for Tactics 3 and 4. Tactic 3 will require the co-operation of Environment Canada (CCIW) to design and analyse tissue samples. Tactic 6 is more properly implemented by OMOE.		
1.8 Reduce the net loss of littoral zone fish habitat to zero due to shoreline development. *8*		Loss of littoral zone habitat destroys crucial spawning and nursery habitat for almost all species found in the two rivers. By protecting existing littoral areas, MNR can ensure that fish production will not be reduced through loss of critical littoral habitat.
	1. Identify key habitat areas (Strategy 1.10) and give priority to these areas for protection.	See Strategy 1.10.
	2. Increase fish habitat enforcement by 4.5 man months. *1*	Would result in more effective habitat protection. Would require re-assignment of enforcement staff or an increase in the number of staff.
	3. Continue the district policy of not permitting dredge/fill activities on crown land unless there are no fisheries impacts. *1*	Continues a policy which provides some measure of habitat protection on the major rivers. Monitoring remains a problem. Does not provide the same measure of protection on leased or private land. Requires continued co-operation of the Lands and Waters staff.
	4. Designate 1 C.O. as the fish habitat protection specialist and provide special training.	Provides 1 expert who could more effectively investigate and prosecute Fisheries Act cases. Fish habitat protection would increase but this would require an increase in enforcement of 50-75 person-days requiring new staff. Ongoing surveillance would be a problem.
	5. Improve all enforcement staff's awareness of fish habitat protection needs and assign responsibility for protection to each C.O. in their patrol zone.	Improves fish habitat protection as all C.O.'s become more aware of problem in their specific area. Patrols would provide a surveillance program.
	6. Require all proponents of development in the water to mitigate any fisheries impacts their project might have.	This provision is available in the Fisheries Act. If done formally, it requires Fisheries and Oceans' approval. It is now done informally by Fish and Wildlife staff. If mitigation is expensive, it can be difficult to enforce. Will increase field investigation time required. Would protect key habitat.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	7. Inform all contractors in the area of the need to request approval from OMNR prior to conducting work in the water.	Low cost, effective (contractors will not proceed with unauthorized work). It will increase field investigation time but more habitat will be protected.
	8. Continue to allow/promote shoreline protection projects by individual landowners and developers.	Continue district policy, allows shoreline protection without impact on fish habitat. Requires Lands and Waters' co-operation. Low cost.
	9. Identify, to all municipalities and other agencies, the areas requiring protection and why. *1*	A general approach to flag areas for municipal/other agency concern. Problem is, areas have not been identified with some exceptions (yellow perch habitat Lake St. Francis). Unless specific information is provided, it will be ineffective in protecting key habitats.
	10. Continue to liaise with Lands and Waters staff to identify and deal with all construction work in the water.	Continue present approach. Low cost, effective but fails to protect habitat if approvals are not sought by proponents.
	11. Use a video-tape/VCR surveillance technique to document trends in shoreline development on a 2-year rotation.	Expensive technique: provides a snapshot of current conditions but does not prevent any habitat destruction, merely identifies problems after-the-fact for mitigation or prosecution.
	12. Encourage community docking facilities in cases where sub-divisions are developed along the shoreline.	Unpopular with developers (has a cost) but it prevents wholesale damage to developed waterfront. Quite feasible on crown land: more difficult on private/leased land.
	13. In key bays accepting tributary flow (i.e. Bainsville, Hoople) institute bank stream and water quality rehabilitation techniques to reduce poor water quality effluent from impacting on the bays.	Expensive because it requires pre-work monitoring, rehabilitation design and construction. In some cases, the problem may be due to non-point source discharges which are difficult to remedy. Close co-operation with OMOE and OMAF would be required.
	14. Encourage rehabilitation projects targetted at the littoral zone habitats of key species as CFIP projects. *5*	When outside agencies/groups express interest in rehabilitation through CFIP programs, these areas should be targetted. MNR would have to identify, priorize and design suitable rehabilitation for such areas.
	15. Purchase important fisheries resource areas in wetlands (i.e. flood zones, tributaries).	Purchase of wetlands will ensure protection of fisheries habitat, particularly spawning and nursery habitat for important game species. Other associated wetland benefits will also be realized. Costs could run extremely high, although some St. Lawrence River wetlands could be purchased through a new wetland ownership initiative.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	16. Emphasize wetland protection to protect important fisheries. *1*	Wetlands provide critical spawning and nursery habitat for a variety of sport fish species in reservoirs.
1.9 Enhance the littoral zone habitat in Lake St. Lawrence to offset the drawdown impacts. *2*		The lack of littoral zone area in Lake St. Lawrence has been identified as a major cause for under-production in the reservoir. By protecting and enhancing existing littoral areas production of vegetation and food supplies for fish will increase, as well as providing improved spawning and nursery habitat for the major sports fish in the waterbody.
	1. Discuss water level control with the LJC, Ontario Hydro and the Seaway Authority to reduce the magnitude of the drawdowns. *1*	Drawdowns are the most serious negative force affecting littoral areas in the reservoir. MNR is unlikely to be effective in controlling drawdowns as power production seaway navigation and Great Lakes water levels all take precedence over the St. Lawrence reservoir.
	2. Investigate the feasibility of impounding the Long Sault Parkway to create 1000 ha of area with stable water levels.	The initial in-house feasibility study is underway. Stabilizing water levels would allow for establishment of vegetation with associated benefits to the fishery. Considerations must be given to winter kill possibilities, protection of the Hoople Creek walleye run and maintaining boat traffic through the area. Project could result in tremendus jump in fish productivity with associated tourism and economic benefits.
	3. Investigate the feasibility of planting various cover crops in the drawdown zone.	Establishing vegetation which could withstand drawdowns would improve spawning and nursery habitat and aid in reducing turbidity levels. Cost of study would be relatively inexpensive and if successful, greatly improve fish habitat. Carp population could be a problem.
	4. Investigate the feasibility of creating artificial structures for fish production below the drawdown zone. *1*	To increase the available habitat which has been lost as a result of drawdowns and to provide improved nursery habitat, structures could be constructed. Program would require background research into various structures and careful placement to avoid loss due to ice and impeding navigation. Costs would be moderate. Potential CFIP project. Increase in fish production would be minimal.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
1.10 Protect key tributaries from habitat degradation impacting the target species.		Tributaries are a key source of production for the warmwater communities of the major waterbodies as they provide spawning and nursery habitat for many species. Protection of these areas will assure continued recruitment to the fisheries of the major river systems.
	1. Identify tributaries serving as spawning and nursery areas for key species by netting at mouths during spawning runs and conducting mid-summer seining/electro-fishing surveys.	Tributary streams are important sources of recruitment to the sport fishing in the major river systems. Sampling could be spread over a number of seasons such that all important sources of production are identified. Increased surveys during spawning runs would require a shift in manpower away from enforcement. Cost would be high.
	2. Based on (1) above, put a protection priority on each tributary.	This protection may improve recruitment and therefore contribute to maintenance of these stocks. However, if water quality is the major problem then this tactic will have limited effectiveness.
	3. Ensure that all agencies are aware of the protection priority through personal contact.	This could not be implemented until Tactics 1 and 2 are completed. Such contacts would ensure MNR's fisheries concerns were addressed at the planning stage on any water management proposals developed by these agencies.
	4. Ensure that all landowners are aware of the protection priority through personal contact.	A more informed user community should prevent the indiscriminately destructive activities. There will still be conflicts involving fish habitat and shoreline alteration. This is an indirect form of habitat protection.
	5. Increase fish habitat enforcement effort on these tributaries by 1.5 man months of fisheries enforcement effort annually.	Increased enforcement efforts would require a shift of manpower from enforcement directed at illegal harvest to habitat protection and require training for officers. By protecting key habitat areas the benefits of maintaining or increasing recruitment may compensate for any increase in illegal harvest. Unpopular with the public if illegal harvest increases.
	6. Co-operate with MOE in establishing water quality monitoring on these tributaries to ensure that minimum thresholds for fish survival do not occur.	Key streams would have to be identified but the extent and intensity of water quality monitoring would require co-operation of the MOE. If such a program was established, it would be likely only the top priority streams would be assessed. Cost would be moderate.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	7. Encourage co-operators/landowners to undertake rehabilitation efforts on these streams.	Through CFIP projects, this tactic would be feasible. A public education program would be required to inform the public of the necessity and the benefits of the tributary streams to the major fisheries.
	8. Undertake in-house rehabilitation projects on Hoasic, Hoople, Raisin, Sutherland and Fraser Creeks targetted at walleye, northern pike and smallmouth bass.	Preliminary evaluations have been done on some of these streams and certain areas are targetted for rehabilitation in 1987 by the MNR. Rehabilitation to improve production is scheduled for Hoople and Hoasic Creeks and the Raisin River.
	9. Review all tributary management schemes to prevent or to have the proponent mitigate, negative effects on fisheries.	A continuation of MNR's present practices; problem is protection is not adequate.
1.11 Ensure that negative water quality impacts on fish are identified and participate in the resolution of water quality problems. *10*		Resolving water quality problems will result in healthier, more stable fish populations, increase angling opportunities and harvests. Associated benefits include increased tourism and a greater economic inflow to local communities. Improvements to water quality also include benefits for human consumption by reducing contaminant levels in fish. This does not have any benefits where physical habitat loss is the problem.
	1. Perform water quality monitoring of parameters critical to fish in the priority tributaries and the main waterbodies (monthly D.O., temperature, pH, TDS, turbidity) to identify problem areas or dischargers.	This is the minimum required program to get an idea of how water quality is changing and the impact on the impacts on the fish community. Data will permit MNR to protect key habitat areas. Sampling could be intensified with specialized equipment but cost of this would be high. Does not identify contaminant problems. Will not identify short-term events.
	2. Co-operate with MOE to do (1) above in conjunction with their regular program of water quality monitoring.	Monitoring of water quality is more a mandate of MOE than MNR. Any program would have to be done in conjunction with OMOE. Costs would be high.
	3. Continue to participate in the development of the Remedial Action Plan for the St. Lawrence River. *1*	This represents the first step in a multi-disciplinary clean-up program based on an ecosystem management approach. With Lake St. Francis in the Cornwall area identified as a major problem, the MNR should participate. Any reduction in water quality impacts on the fisheries resources is a benefit.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	4. Continue to participate in the development of the LIC Surveillance Plan for the St. Lawrence River. *1*	The LIC represents a first attempt at a multi-disciplinary surveillance program and represents the first opportunity to implement the ecosystem management approach on the St. Lawrence. This approach is essential to maintain and/or improve the river's aquatic resources.
	5. Implement the fisheries-related activities outlined in (3) above.	Costs could be high depending on the fisheries monitoring required. Advantage would be the identification of the impact of the clean-up on the fish resources.
	6. Implement the fisheries-related activities outlined in (4) above.	Costs would be high. Advantage would be same as 5. above.
	7. Along with MOE and OMAF, encourage landowners regarding bank stabilization, manure handling, cattle access and buffer strips in key tributary streams through an ad campaign or a District fishing map.	Through local and provincial government agency co-operation, the campaign could produce a first-step in integrating land use and water management with overall benefits to the ecosystem. It would foster a better attitude towards local water quality in general and in how it impacts on local fisheries. There are real benefits to this but they are long-term and sometimes hidden. Costs to farmers will make this difficult to implement effectively. Requires an extensive database on specific problems and their impacts.
	8. Improve water quality in the Ottawa River. *1*	Beyond scope of OMNR control, OMNR will continue to co-operate with other agencies responsible for improving water quality in the Ottawa.
1.12 Improve access for anglers to the resources where appropriate.		Improved access to the resource will increase angling opportunities and promote tourism in the area. Improving or increasing access must not occur at key habitat areas. Development of access points by the MNR may be limited due to the amount of privately owned shoreline.
	1. Improve 3 launch sites on Lake St. Lawrence. *1*	Drawdowns and private land ownership restrict access to Lake St. Lawrence, particularly for larger watercraft. Most suitable launch sites are on property owned by St. Lawrence Parks Commission or Ontario Hydro and co-operation with these agencies would be required.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	2. Encourage the development of a marina (small craft) in the Ingleside area. *1*	Marina services in Lake St. Lawrence are limited to Long Sault, Crysler and Iroquois. An additional marina in the Ingleside area would improve access to the fishery and promote angling and additional tourism in the area. Development would require co-operation with St. Lawrence Parks Commission and Ontario Hydro.
	3. Improve 2 launch sites on Ottawa River.	The Ottawa can sustain more fishing pressure. It is possible that improving access would increase angling. Costs would be moderate.
	4. Develop a fishing pier for shore angling on Lake St. Francis (in conjunction with underwater fish attractors).	This would require a major financial commitment by MNR, but poor shoreline access greatly reduces angling opportunities for shore anglers on the Lake. Underwater fish attractors would improve harvests and replace littoral area lost by construction. Increase in harvest of perch would be a problem if further monitoring indicates the perch are over-harvested.
	5. Arrange with SLPC/MIR to reduce camping (off-season) rates for anglers to build tourism business.	Excellent fishing opportunities are available outside the prime camping seasons. Reduced rates would attract some non-local anglers and increase angler-days, harvest and economic benefits to local businesses. This program would be most effective with a public advertisement campaign on the St. Lawrence fishery. It is not known whether or not the increase in tourism would justify the loss in revenue.
	6. Encourage the development of a launch ramp fronting the Cornwall Waterfront. *2*	Improves access for large population to an area of Lake St. Francis which is currently the least exploited.
	7. Improve shore access for anglers on Lake St. Francis. *1*	Major financial commitment for developing piers may result in littoral zone destruction.
1.13 Promote the use of under-utilized species.		Several species in the district waterbodies could support an increase in harvest and provide a substantial increase in angling opportunities. This could increase opportunities without increasing harvests of species under high levels of exploitation. Changing the angler species of preference would be extremely difficult.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	1. In all media communication regarding Strategy 1.5 (Public Awareness) promote northern pike, crappie, largemouth bass, sunfish and sauger by pinpointing hot spots and extolling their virtues.	Indirect techniques to increase harvests of other species would be hard-pressed to change traditional fishing pressures. MNR would require more data on under-exploited species in the District before pinpointing hotspots.
	2. Promote (host) specialized fishing days for panfish (i.e. Big Brothers, etc.).	Excellent public relations benefits in addition to the increase in angler-days would be realized. Exploitation rates would be minimal and would promote fishing by people who normally would not have access to the resource.
	3. Launch a special media campaign in the local media promoting under-utilized species as per 1.	The difficulty may be in convincing the media of the value of promoting the under-utilized species in the District. Again, attempting to change the anglers' traditional fishing patterns may be unsuccessful.
1.14 Establish an allocation for bullhead in Lake St. Francis and the Ottawa River between commercial fishermen and anglers.		The allocation would resolve conflicts between the two user-groups over the bullhead fishery and allow both groups to utilize the resource and prevent an over-harvest situation. This conflict is particularly pronounced in the Ottawa River fishery.
	1. Establish the angling harvest by spring/summer creel census as per Objective 1.1, Strategy 1.1, Tactic 1.	Before making any allocations the angling use would be determined.
	2. Set the bullhead commercial fish allocation at the current quota for both waterbodies.	If bullhead over-harvests are occurring, this tactic results in the decline of the fishery and a harvest reduction by both user-groups. Further data are required to determine if such a situation exists. There will be no outcry from either user-group unless the bullhead population declines.
	3. Reduce the quota to the calculated potential yield (a reduction of 16,000 kg below current commercial yield.	Such a quota change would require a legislative change and MNR does not have the required data to justify this. Commercial fishermen will be against this as it will reduce their economic income. At present bullhead are their most marketable species.
	4. Leave the quota as is but monitor the fishery more intensively by requiring the commercial fishermen to submit accurate CUE information.	This is essential in determining whether over-exploitation is occurring and whether further action is required. With low profits and such a time consuming effort required, local commercial would be against such measures.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	1. Create seasonal fish sanctuaries at all walleye spawning areas.	Sanctuaries will eliminate snagging and incidental catches of walleye while fishing for other species. Some social outcry may come from bullhead anglers who may lose traditional angling sites. Most known major walleye spawning beds are presently protected.
	2. Close the South Nation River to angling from Plantagenet to the Ottawa River from April 1st to April 30th to protect walleye.	Few walleye spawning sites have been identified in the SNR and this tactic would be designed to protect known and unknown spawning beds. MNR does not have enough information to warrant such a large-scale sanctuary. Local anglers would suffer a large loss of angling opportunities for bullhead and would be against this.
	3. Make Hoople Creek a seasonal sanctuary for walleye (April 1st to April 30th). *1*	To protect an expanding spawning run, the only known walleye spawning in Lake St. Lawrence, this sanctuary is in pending regulations and should be in effect by April, 1987.
	4. Make the inside of the Parkway a seasonal fish sanctuary to eliminate incidental, illegal walleye harvest.	While providing limited protection to walleye stocks, the MNR cannot justify such a closure at this time. This would result in a significant loss of fishing opportunities for perch and bullhead and would be opposed by the angling user-groups.
	5. Create fish sanctuaries at McIntyres Rapids.	This tactic is pending final approval and should be in place by April, 1987.
	6. Make Hoasic Creek a seasonal fish sanctuary (April 1st to opening of bass season) to protect smallmouth bass. *1*	Seasonal sanctuary would prevent incidental catches of smallmouth bass in an important bass production area for Lake St. Lawrence. Bass habitat may be limiting in the reservoir and seasonal protection at Hoasic would prevent recruitment loss by taking males off the nest. Hoasic has potential for walleye spawning and may be future production area. Moderate outcry from anglers expected as Hoasic provides spring bullhead fishery.
	7. Create a seasonal fish sanctuary on Sutherland Creek. *1*	Reduces angling opportunities and harvests; major harvest problems of yellow perch in spring are illegal harvests with seines and cages, not by angling.
	8. Create a fish sanctuary in the Raisin River (mouth - Martintown) for perch/walleye/bass. *2*	Reduces angling opportunities, particularly bullhead anglers; spawning stock can be protected by smaller sanctuaries and by season adjustments.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	9. Adjust bass season opening to last Saturday in June (Divisions 11 and 12); close season November 30.	Improves protection of spawning bass, particularly in cools springs.
	10. Close walleye season 2 weeks earlier (March 15) in Divisions 9, 11 and 12.	Reduces incidental catch of walleye at spawning period; provides better protection for spawning walleye.
1.17 Provide for an allocation to the Native food fishery on Lake St. Francis which meets the requirements of the Indian Band.		Allocation would prevent conflicts between other user-groups on Lake St. Francis, provide better estimates of actual harvests and prevent over-exploitation of the resource. Allocation of the fisheries resource is a matter dealt with by many levels and agencies of government and agreements at the local MNR level are improbable.
	1. Negotiate a local native fisheries agreement with the St. Regis Band which would provide a specific allocation based on use of fish for food.	While the most beneficial and effective tactic, this is beyond the scope of the Cornwall District MNR office.
	2. Continue current program whereby native fishery is recognized and allocation is left up to the Band and not controlled by OMNR.	The status quo situation provides no data on species or amounts harvested and results in conflicts with other user-groups and potential over-harvests. Until Native Fishing Agreements have been completed, allocation of the resource will remain a problem.
	3. Establish, with the Band, the current native food fishery requirement.	Increased communication with the Band could develop the required needs and provide a better indication of what future harvests will be. Identification of harvest levels will allow the MNR to determine if over-harvesting in the lake is a problem. It may also indicate the relative harvests from Quebec, New York and Ontario waters.
	4. Except, as where allowed in legislation, prevent the sale of fish by the Band.	An ongoing policy of MNR which will continue to be enforced to ensure the food fishery is not commercialized. Difficult to enforce because of inter-provincial and international borders.
	5. In conjunction with the Band, examine the possibility of aquaculture to provide part or all of the subsistence requirement.	Aquaculture would reduce harvest pressures on wild fish stocks as well as provide contaminant-free fish for native consumption. This, in turn, would reduce conflicts between user-groups. Expense of establishing and maintaining such an operation may restrict the Band's involvement.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	6. Liaise with the Band to establish the most efficient and least environmentally damaging techniques of capturing fish.	Switching to impounding gear from seining and gill net operations would reduce damage to fish and fish eggs, and allow selection of fish with lower level of contaminants. Mortality to incidental catches would be reduced.
	7. Continue to work with the Band and MOE to ensure that contaminant levels in fish consumed by the Band continue to decline.	With the Cornwall area designated as a problem area for contaminants, it is necessary to monitor levels of contaminants in the waters fished by members of the Band. This ensures health hazards are eliminated from fish consumed by the natives.
1.18 Continue to increase recruitment of walleye, smallmouth bass and northern pike in Lake St. Francis, Lake St. Lawrence and the Ottawa River by identifying and rehabilitating spawning and nursery areas in tributary streams. *8*		In order to meet projected demands on the local resources, the major game speices habitat must be protected to allow the population to sustain itself. Habitat degradation has occurred to some extent in most inland streams. By improving conditions in these water courses, increased recruitment to the major fisheries will result.
	1. Establish a SCUBA sampling program to identify smallmouth bass spawning areas in Lake St. Lawrence and, secondly, Lake St. Francis.	Lake St. Lawrence smallmouth is the best bass fishery in the District. By identifying areas of spawning these critical areas can be protected from development to shorelines. Moderately expensive for an intensive survey but loss of spawning areas could result in collapsed fisheries.
	2. Establish a spring hoop-netting program on 8 Ottawa River tributaries to identify streams used by walleye, smallmouth bass and northern pike for spawning.	Spawning locations for the Ottawa River fishery are all but unknown. Unless spawning tributaries are identified, it will not be possible to increase recruitment to the fishery. Loss of these tributary streams due to lack of data, will result in a decline in the fishery.
	3. Stream bed rehabilitation of Hoasic Creek (300 m) targetted at smallmouth bass and walleye.	This creek has been assessed and rehabilitation planned for the key areas. Improved spawning habitat, nursery habitat and better water quality will result in increased production to Lake St. Lawrence. Planned for 1987.
	4. Investigate feasibility of establishing a walleye run in Hoasic Creek.	With an expanding walleye population in Lake St. Lawrence, planned rehabilitation of the Creek and suitable existing conditions for walleye spawning, this is a prime location for establishing a run. A planting of eyed eggs in the early 1980's was unsuccessful. Better hatching technology should improve success.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	5. Continue walleye spawning bed rehabilitation on the Raisin River at McIntyres Rapids and Hoople Creek.	All assessments of past rehabilitation in the Raisin River for walleye indicate successful projects. Continued rehabilitation through MNR or OFIP will lead to increase recruitment. High profile activity; good for public relations.
	6. Inventory of the walleye spawning areas in Lake St. Lawrence (mid-river) by spring electro-fishing.	Electro-fishing is probably the only present available technique for confirming walleye spawning locations in the river. Expensive project but needs only to be done once to determine locations and areas to protect.
	7. Continue to promote OFIP as a vehicle for spawning and nursery area rehabilitation.	OFIP allows MNR to complete labour intensive programs which normally would be difficult to complete. Good public relations, improved communications, better educated user-groups are all benefits. Past projects have been successful in the District.
1.19 Investigate and implement supplemental stocking as a means of increasing recruitment to the warmwater fisheries. *5*		Developments in hatchery facilities and techniques have made production of sport fish much more efficient. If recruitment to the fishery is identified as a problem and habitat cannot be improved or the population is at such a low state that it may not re-build, then supplemental stocking may be the only solution. Costs can range from moderate to very expensive depending on the intensity of the program. Concerns include source of brood stock, spread of disease and weakening of the genetic strain.
	1. Stock 50,000 walleye fingerlings (pond culture) in each of Lake St. Francis and Ottawa River for 3 years as a rehabilitation technique pending results of Eastern Ontario walleye stocking assessment program. Use as experimental management technique, private culture (OFIP) project. Re-assess after 5 years.	Additional data on the existing walleye stocks are necessary to determine if stocks need additional recruitment and to provide baseline data for future assessment. Local stock would have to be collected and facilities constructed and suitable ponds located. Program would probably require OFIP participation. Increasing recruitment would create a larger fishery and associated angling opportunities. If assessment indicated inadequate results, MNR may face social outcry at discontinuing the program. No indication at this time that it is necessary.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	2. Investigate feasibility of stocking 100,000 muskellunge fingerlings in Lake St. Lawrence (SLR stock; pending availability of hatchery space and brood stock). Use as an experimental management technique, for rehabilitation only. *4*	Culture of muskie presents problems, primarily in obtaining St. Lawrence brood stock. A feasibility study is a necessity before initiating such a program. A major question is whether this type of stocking could re-establish a self-sustaining stock. Assessment of results would require at least 10 years and muskie assessment is extremely difficult. If habitat is the problem then supplemental planting would have to continue to be successful. Expensive program to establish and maintain.
	3. Stock largemouth bass in Lake St. Lawrence. *2*	Largemouth bass habitat is limited in Lake St. Lawrence due to drawdowns. Stocking would be expensive and unlikely to establish self-sustaining population.
	4. Stock walleye in Lake St. Francis. *2*	Walleye populations appear stable with natural reproduction meeting angler-use. Habitat improvements are improving fishery.
	5. Stock walleye in Lake St. Lawrence by stocking walleye eggs in tributaries. *1*	Stocking walleye eggs attempted, without success. Population is rebounding on its own. Habitat improvement or adult transfers would likely be more successful.
	6. Stock walleye in Hoasic Creek for rehabilitation purposes. *1*	Tactic may produce spawning run, particularly with habitat work completed in 1987.
	7. Stock bass in the St. Lawrence River. *2*	Smallmouth bass populations relatively stable in St. Lawrence and not over-exploited. Numbers of fish needed for stocking to show an increase in harvest would be tremendous.
1.20 Reduce exploitation of key species where warranted to levels consistent with potential yields. *2*		Assessment will have to continue to determine exploitation levels and effects.
	1. Do nothing at this time.	Reduction in harvests, if any, key species in any waterbody in the Cornwall District does not appear warranted at this time.
	2. Implement a 14" size limit on walleye in Division 9. *2*	Unnecessaryat this time. Walleye production is suitable to meet projected use.
	3. Close walleye season in mid-March in Divisions 9, 11 and 12. *1*	See Tactic 1.16.10.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	4. Implement a size limit on bass of 12" in Divisions 9, 11 and 12. *1*	Size limits not necessary at this time as there is not a problem with a lack of spawning aged fish. Habitat and pre-season angling are more pertinent problems.
1.21 Re-establish a trophy muskellunge fishery in Lake St. Lawrence.		Massive habitat alterations severely limited the historically strong muskellunge fishery in the St. Lawrence River. Re-establishing this fishery will increase angling opportunities in the District promote tourism and associated economic benefits to the local communities and prevent the total loss of the fishery.
	1. Increase the size limits to 102 cm for the St. Lawrence River to enforce a trophy fishery and to protect the adult spawning population.	Angling opportunities for muskie are low and no loss in angling opportunities would occur. If successful, opportunities would increase. While this would ensure the harvest of only mature fish, this would also remove more mature spawning stock. Also, if habitat or competition with pike is the limiting factor then the problem will not be dealt with. It would require co-operation with Quebec and NYSDEC.
	2. Investigate the possibility of supplementary rehabilitation stocking using St. Lawrence River stock and a pond-culture system (see Strategy 1.19, Tactic 2).	Culture of muskie presents problems, primarily in obtaining St. Lawrence brood stock. A feasibility study would be essential before initiating such a program. Assessment of results would require at least 10 years and would have to be of the fishery, not the population as muskie are difficult to assess with normal index netting techniques.
	3. Consider season closure for 10 years to protect spawning population and allow the number of spawning adults to maximize.	A minimal loss of angling opportunities would occur but if anglers were convinced that there were real benefits, the social backlash may be small. Again, the success of the tactic depends on over-harvest and will not remedy the problem if habitat or competition is a limiting factor.
	4. Establish a season possession limit of one fish to protect the spawning population.	A minimal loss of angling opportunities would result but reduction in harvest may be so slight that it may not be successful. Again, habitat and competition may be the limiting factors. Some administrative cost in issuing quota tags.
	5. Promote catch and release of muskellunge of acquiring and disseminating the most up-to-date information on live-release techniques for muskellunge.	An indirect attempt to reduce harvests would be inexpensive to establish but probably ineffective. Post-release mortality is still a problem, particularly with muskellunge. Fishery is not large enough for this to be fully effective.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	6. Reduce the season length to two months to eliminate the fall fishery.	The majority of muskellunge effort and harvest is in the fall and such a closure would result in a small reduction in harvest. Again, harvests may not be the limiting factor and the problem of post-release mortality of incidental catches would remain. Fishery is not large enough for this to be fully effective.
	7. Provide incentives to anglers to provide information on any muskie they catch.	The incentives would be a method not of re-establishing the population but for providing data on the harvest and the existing population. Ordinary creel censuses are unable to provide adequate data because of the small size of the fishery. Information is essential to determine which, if any, of the above tactics will be effective.
	8. Based on recent muskellunge studies regarding typical muskellunge spawning habitat in the St. Lawrence, identify and protect these areas.	If habitat limitations, particularly for spawning, are limiting the muskie fishery, then it is essential these areas are protected from any disturbances. As noted, it is not known at this time whether habitat, competition or over-harvest is holding back the fishery. Cost would be high, would require radio-tracking of muskellunge.
1.22 Improve fishing opportunities in the Ottawa River. *1*		Ottawa River is an under-utilized waterbody. More angling opportunities are available than are currently used.
	1. Permit the use of 5 lines for ice-fishing. *1*	Does not increase angling opportunities, just harvests.
1.23 Stock salmonids in the St. Lawrence River. *5*		Stocking of salmonids is favoured by a small group of anglers. Habitat for salmonids in teh St. Lawrence is marginal and reproduction unlikely. Stocking would be expensive and may negatively impact on existing fishery.
	1. Stock fall running rainbow trout in Hoasic Creek. *1*	Natural reproduction unlikely and habitat not optimal for rainbow. Expense to continue and may negatively impact on native fish community (walleye, bass). Present warmwater fishery is currently under-fished.
	2. Stock brown trout in Lake St. Lawrence. *2*	Natural reproduction unlikely and habitat not optimal for brown. Expense to continue and may negatively impact on native fish community (walleye, bass). Present warmwater fishery is currently under-fished.

STRATEGIES	TACTICS	EVALUATION
	3. Stock brook trout in the Cornwall Canal. *1*	Habitat in Cornwall Canal not suitable for brook trout.
	4. Stock lake trout in the St. Lawrence River. *1*	Habitat in St. Lawrence unsuitable for lake trout.
1.24 Continue to operate the eel ladder for culture and fishway purposes.		The eel ladder permits the passage of about one million eels a year to Lake Ontario. Passage ensures continuation of an existing commercial fishery and maintains stable population of eels.
	1. Maintain current activities.	With automation of the ladder, operations are currently minimal.

Table 5: Evaluation of Phase 2 Public Consultation Results - Comments on Draft Plan - Dec. 1987

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
LARGE RIVERS							
Angler Use Survey	Plan	60	3	15		- favourable public support	YES
					- do this every two years (2)	- can't afford to do it every two years	NO
Warmwater Assessment	Plan	53	4	23		- favourable public support	YES
					- do every year (2)	- can't afford to do it every year	NO
Walleye Spring Assessment	Plan	64	3	13		- favourable public support	YES
					- include Ottawa River (2)	- program not necessary as index netting effectively monitors walleye	NO
					- do every year (3)		
Reproductive Index for Key Species	Plan	66	0	14		- we are doing it every year	YES
Identify Critical Spawning and Nursery	Plan	74	0	6		- public support is favourable	YES
Monitor Contaminant Levels in Fish	Plan	58	1	21		- public support is favourable	YES
Institute a Fish Health Index	Plan	59	1	20		- public support is favourable	YES
Review all Shoreline work to Protect Habitat (advise contractors)	Plan	71	0	9		- public support is favourable	YES
Encourage Community Docking and Shoreline Protection	Plan	71	1	8	- has support of RRCA	- public support is favourable	YES
Identify Key Habitat Areas to Agencies, Landowners, etc.	Plan	65	1	14		- public support is favourable	YES
					- do not do this because it identifies areas to be exploited by anglers and poachers	- advantages of public awareness and habitat protection outweigh any possible increase in exploitation which would be low in any event	NO
					- RRCA says by producing joint MNR/CA brochure to explain process	- agree with CA that a brochure on process and in fact, an inter-agency stream lining of process should be initiated	YES
Continue District Policy of No Dredge/ Fill on Crown Land Unless Fisheries Impacts are Negligible or Mitigated	Plan	65	1	14		- favourable public support	YES

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
Encourage Mechanical Weed Harvesting Rather Than Herbicide Use in Lake St. Francis A	Plan	62	3	15	- weed cutting leaves floating weeds along shore and causes problems - no harvesting or herbicides for weed control	- favourable public support - referred to RRCA for their information although cut/grind operation leaves very few floating weeds - some weed control benefits anglers therefore MNR will continue to ensure fish habitat is not unduly affected	YES NO
Work with the RRCA to Reduce Impacts of Weed Harvesting on Fish	Plan	69	0	11	- RRCA says use pro-active rather than watch-dog approach; undertake a study of impacts on fish	- favourable public support - agree that pro-active approach is best; input to management plan and auditing of program are pro-active approaches; study benefits do not warrant cost given that impacts are not major under present management plan.	YES NO
Participate in the St. Lawrence River RAP, St. Lawrence River Sub-Committee, LIC Surveillance Task Force, CA Boards, with Quebec	Plan	56	2	22	- "what are we (MNR) going to do about PCB's coming from Massena"	- favourable public support - the RAP process will address this as it is a major concern of Canadian agencies. Control of sources is, of course, a New York State responsibility	YES
Continue to Promote OFIP (including workshop and volunteer concepts)	Plan	55	0	25	- let experienced clubs talk to inexperienced clubs	- favourable public support - OFIP workshop proposed for 1989 would be best vehicle for this approach	YES YES
Concentrate Habitat Rehabilitation in New Areas	Plan	66	1	13	- maintain rehabilitated areas as well	- favourable public support - agreed that areas will need to be maintained either through OFIP or as part of rehabilitation funds	YES YES
					- "subsidize" fish habitat protection	- this is partially done by OFIP at this time; full subsidization is too expensive and not necessary as regulations to protect habitat are already in place	NO
Remove Dam (?) at South Branch (Raisin River) Confluence to Allow Upstream Access	New					- MNR will investigate to see if problem exists	YES, but not as part of fish plan

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
Designate Raisin River as a Motor-Free Area During Spring	New					- the effect of small motors is not a problem	NO
B Long Sault Parkway Rehabilitation	Plan	42	1	37		- will not occur until feasibility study is completed and public consultation undertaken	YES
					- do not do this if it will impact on walleye fishery	- the walleye fishery will be a major factor in deciding how to proceed with this project	YES
Discuss Water Level Management (Lake St. Lawrence, Ottawa River) with Appropriate Agencies	Plan	49	1	30			
Adult Transfer of Walleye to Hoasic Creek	Plan	48	4	28		- favourable public support	YES
Investigate Feasibility of Stocking Muskellunge in Lake St. Lawrence	Plan	61	0	19		- favourable public support	YES
						- favourable public support	YES
					- should stock muskellunge now don't wait (2)	- the project requires heavy funding and staff commitment. Before proceeding it is essential to ensure commitment is sufficient to achieve success. Stocking cannot be implemented until this happens.	NO
					- stock muskellunge in Lake St. Francis as well	- the muskellunge population in Lake Francis is not as depleted as the one in Lake St. Lawrence. Stocking in Lake St. Francis would be considered if Lake St. Lawrence project is a success. Splitting our effort between 2 waterbodies would jeopardize the success of the program.	NO
					- study feasibility of stocking muskellunge in the Ottawa River	- same as above	
* Use Lift Lock at Carillon To Move Walleye Over Dam in Spring	New	1			* stock muskellunge in Lake St. Lawrence		NO
							YES
Stock Walleye in Lake St. Francis and the Ottawa River	New	2				- the movement of fish would be negligible	NO
						- walleye stocking (pond-reared fingerlings) is still experimental. Science indicates that stocking may work in situations where natural recruitment has continually failed and natural population is at a very low	NO

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
Designate Raisin River as a Motor-Free Area During Spring	New					- the effect of small motors is not a problem	NO
B Long Sault Parkway Rehabilitation	Plan	42	1	37		- will not occur until feasibility study is completed and public consultation undertaken	YES
					- do not do this if it will impact on walleye fishery	- the walleye fishery will be a major factor in deciding how to proceed with this project	YES
Discuss Water Level Management (Lake St. Lawrence, Ottawa River) with Appropriate Agencies	Plan	49	1	30		- favourable public support	YES
Adult Transfer of Walleye to Hoasic Creek	Plan	48	4	28		- favourable public support	YES
Investigate Feasibility of Stocking Muskellunge in Lake St. Lawrence	Plan	61	0	19		- favourable public support	YES
					- should stock muskellunge now don't wait (2)	- the project requires heavy funding and staff commitment. Before proceeding it is essential to ensure commitment is sufficient to achieve success. Stocking cannot be implemented until this happens.	NO
					- stock muskellunge in Lake St. Francis as well	- the muskellunge population in Lake Francis is not as depleted as the one in Lake St. Lawrence. Stocking in Lake St. Francis would be considered if Lake St. Lawrence project is a success. Splitting our effort between 2 waterbodies would jeopardize the success of the program.	NO
					- study feasibility of stocking muskellunge in the Ottawa River	- same as above	NO
					* stock muskellunge in Lake St. Lawrence		YES
* Use Lift Lock at Carillon To Move Walleye Over Dam in Spring	New	1				- the movement of fish would be negligible	NO
Stock Walleye in Lake St. Francis and the Ottawa River	New	2				- walleye stocking (pond-reared fingerlings) is still experimental. Science indicates that stocking may work in situations where natural recruitment has continually failed and natural population is at a very low	NO

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
						level. None of our walleye populations exhibit these symptoms and stocking would not add to returns to anglers' creels. Expense and number of fish is also prohibitively high.	
					* stock walleye in the Ottawa River	- stocking of walleye not warranted at this time because data on recruitment are not sufficient and cost, without good background data, would be prohibitive	NO
					* build walleye hatchery here	- walleye stocking in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa are not warranted at this time. Hatchery system (province-wide) is not dependent on location and good quality water supply for hatchery is not available locally.	NO
Stock Brown Trout and Rainbow Trout in Lake St. Lawrence	New	1				- some trout are now moving down the St. Lawrence and providing a fishery. However, suitable spawning tributaries are not available so stocking would be continual and therefore expensive. Downstream movement of fish and competition with walleye are serious concerns. Overall, benefits do not outweigh costs.	NO
* Stock Lake Trout in Lake St. Francis	New					- waters are not suitable for lake trout	NO
Stock Largemouth Bass in Lake St. Lawrence	New	1				- the largemouth bass population in Lake St. Lawrence is controlled by habitat conditions which stocking will not alleviate. Secondly, hatchery capacity is now devoted to other species; largemouth bass are not cultured in sufficient numbers even if stocking was warranted. OFIP project to undertake this could be considered.	NO
Promote Catch and Release Muskellunge Fishing	Plan	67	0	13		- favourable public support	YES
Promote Use of Under-Utilized Species	Plan	46	2	32		- favourable public support	YES
Establish Seasonal Walleye and Bass Sanctuaries	Plan	71	0	9		- favourable public support	YES

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
					- establish largemouth bass seasonal sanctuary in Curry Hill Bay to July 15th	- while largemouth bass would be protected this area is heavily fished for other species (perch) and sanctuary would eliminate too many opportunities. This area could be targetted for more pre-season bass angling enforcement to address this problem.	NO
Continue to Operate Eel Ladder as Fishway and for Culture Purposes	Plan	38	5	37		- favourable public support	YES
Improve Access Points on Ottawa and Lake St. Lawrence and Cornwall Waterfront	Plan	58	2	20	- improve access at Guindon Park	- see below	YES
					* improve access along Cornwall waterfront (2)	- see below	YES
					* improve access at Guindon Park	- agreed, Guindon Park and the Cornwall waterfront are key areas requiring access. Access improvement at these areas will require co-operation of the City of Cornwall.	YES
Open Bass Season on Last Saturday in June and Close November 30 in Div. 9, 11, and 12	Plan	49	17	14		- there is strong public support for this	YES
					- don't open bass a week later; cuts opportunities	- for opening, change; for closing date - revert to present date. Anglers generally favour this approach regarding last Saturday in June opening. Closure on November 30 for Division 12 is not necessary.	NO
					- open smallmouth later and largemouth earlier	- this would result in increase in smallmouth incidental catch	NO
Close Walleye Season on March 15th Instead of March 30th in Div. 9, 11, and 12	Plan	47	28	5		- implement only in Division 11, Lake St. Francis and Division 9	YES
					* don't close walleye season on March 15; limits us and fish are not stressed Ecksley asked how many were not in favour of season change, most of 39 put up their hands.	- Division 12 (Ottawa R.) because angling opportunities would be reduced and populations is under-fished now. For St. Lawrence River, closure is generally favoured. Should be implemented for Division 11 and Lake St. Francis.	MODIFIED
Encourage a Fishing Week on St. Lawrence River	Plan	31	10	39		- public support for this is weak (36 no comments). Unless a group or set of groups are willing to undertake the organization of this, it should be dropped.	NO

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
					- in fishing week, all clubs should hold derbies	- see above	NO
Fish Habitat (Clarence Island) Needs to be Protected (Muskellunge, Smallmouth and Largemouth Bass)	New					- we are presently pursuing this with the proponents	YES
Should be Minimum Size Limit on Walleye and Bass in Ottawa River	New					- size limits are generally ineffective in situations where angling pressure is as low as it is in the Ottawa River	NO
Should Protect Sunfish in Lake St. Francis	New	1			- no specific suggestion	- sunfish do not show signs of stress; commercial fish allocation has to be protected	NO
Should Have 5 Lines on Ottawa River for Ice Fishing	New	2			* should have 5 lines on Ottawa River for ice fishing		NO

YELLOW PERCH

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
Licence 60 Commercial Anglers For 30,000 kg Quota	Plan	16	41	23		- There was considerable public opposition to this proposal both at the public meeting in Cornwall and on the questionnaires. Many other suggestions were made (see below) but the bulk of the opposition hinged on 3 points: 1) there should be no commercial hoop net allocation (see below), 2) that if licencing was to be done, 60 licences and a 500 kg quota were far too low to meet existing demand, and 3) if perch need to be protected, and the general feeling was that perch abundance has declined, spawning season closure should be used This proposal was modified and taken to the public during the 3rd phase of public consultation. See Table 6 for implemenation decision.	NO
					- sale of perch only to restaurants not stores	- access to the commercial market has to be equitable	NO
					- implement provisions for Fish Inspection (2)	- regardless of management tactics finally employed, fish inspection will have to be implemented	YES
					- 60 and 30,000 kg is too much for commercial market (2)	- most public input indicated the opposite	NO
					- only licence 10 anglers as full-time commercial fishermen	- public input did not support a reduction from 60 licences	NO
					- commercial angling licence "won't work because of large numbers of anglers involved (2)	- no comment	
					- enforcement of this will be "difficult"	- increase enforcement effort is a proposed tactic	YES
					- licence 200 anglers to sell perch (as family units)	- possible, without "family" licencing	
					- 60 licences is not enough	- possibly	
					- quotas should be lower	- most public input indicated the opposite	NO

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
					* selection of 60 out of 100's will not be fair to those not selected	- if any restrictions are place on number of licences, an equitable sytem for selecting licences will have to be utilized	YES
					* public should be notified on final decision well in advance	- there is public consultation proposed for yellow perch issue	YES
					* a lot of perch will be sold illegally by unlicenced anglers	- there will be some of this and increased enforcement is the only answer	—
					* approach to perch, re: sale should be same in Quebec and Ontario (2)	- Quebec is apparently examining possibility of banning sale of angled perch in Lake St. Francis	YES
					* no restrictions on sale, maintain status quo	- not possible with provincial legislative change	NO
					* 60 licences is too low if 100's are doing it now	- ultimate number of licences will depend on final quota	
					* 60 licences too few to meet demand	- ultimate number of licences will depend on final quota	
					* need to implement fish inspection for perch	- see above	YES
					* $60.00 licence (?) is too expensive	- final cost not yet determined by $60.00 not too high considering economic return to fishermen. Licence fee not established yet. Will probably be in $50-$100 range, consistent with other commercial fish licence fees in Ontario.	
					* won't be able to enforce this	- enforcement will be difficult	—
					* perch have declined recently (2)	- our data show no decline between 1984 and 1986	—
					* allocation of licences will be a major problem	- system will have to be equitable. In the interim, any Ontario resident 16 years or older will be able to apply.	—
Licence 3 Commercial Fishermen for 15,000 kg Quota	Plan	16	41	23		- Public opposition to this was severe at the public meeting in Cornwall and on the questionnaires. The major reasons cited were: 1) commercial hoop netting would lead to a decline in perch, 2) all of the local commercial fishing for perch [redacted] remaining as it has been	[redacted]

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
						3) to meet local demand, all fishing should be done by anglers as commercial hoop net fishermen would not sell their catch locally, and 4) commercial hoop netting (for other species) is already causing a decline in game fish including perch in Lake St. Francis, particularly in the sprin g This issue was taken to the public during Phase 3 of public consultation. See Table 6 for implementation recommen-tions.	
					- eliminate all commercial fishing for perch (2)	- this would have major impact on local commercial market	NO
					- no commercial hoop-netting for perch (16)	- difficult to justify provincially because of our commitment to commercial fishing. Locally it would be popular and it would increase allocation available to local market.	NO
					- no hoop-netting in the spring (of any kind) (4)	- this would lead to collapse in other species fisheries	NO
					- no hoop-netting near any bay or creek in spring	- this can be implemented on a case-by-case basis	YES
					- hoop-netting should be close to shore	- by nature hoop-netting is close to shore	NO
					- reduce amount of commercial fishing to protect perch (2) - quota should be lower	- it would mean the end of the commercial fishery - Interim quota of 6000 kg is approximately 5% of total harvest (i.e. it's reasonable) economic reasons	NO YES
					- commercial fishermen would like perch because other species have declined		YES
					- no commercial fishing for perch in Ottawa River	- commercial fishery is now minimal with no impact	NO
					* commercial fishermen should not have part of perch quota (5) (heavy support in crowd)	- An interim quota to commercial hoop-nettrs is fair approach and allwable harvest is low.	NO
					* no commercial netting because they will sell perch elsewhere	- Disposition of fish by commercial fishermen is not controlled by MNR	NO

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
					* no commercial fishing during spring (2)	- see above	NO
Eliminate Sale of Angled Perch in Lake St. Lawrence and Ottawa River	Plan	34	26	20		- no major opposition to this was encountered. Consistent with proposed provincial legislation	YES
Close Season to Protect Perch and/or Creel Limit (Lake St. Francis)	New	10				- the plan proposes a closed season if perch start to decline. Public opinion is that perch are declining. A season closure now would be very popular with anglers. Impact on commercial market unknown although shortages are possible. In absence of harvest control by quota, season closure is a reasonable and efficient approach to reducing harvest. Length of closure will depend on desired harvest reduction determined by assessment results.	YES (season closure)
					- close season March 1 - May 15 with 35/day creel limit	- too restrictive; not necessary to reduce harvest	NO
					- close season for 3 weeks in spring (3)	- if season was to be closed, this would be appropriate. Length of closure would be somewhere near this but final decision depends on assessment results.	NO
					- close spawning season and implement daily limit	- creel limit would be ineffective once major impact of season closure occurred	NO
					- set creel limits for 5 years	- see above	
					- close creeks to angling in the spring	- Certain parts of tributaries adjacent to LSF would have to be included in in season closure to prevent jeopardizing stream-spawning stocks.	YES
					* don't close perch season (nothing left to fish for)	- this was a minority opinion	NO
					* close perch (Lake St. Francis) for March/April/May	- see above - too restrictive	NO
					* close perch season on Ottawa River during the spring	- not necessary; no over-harvest	NO
					* clo[redacted]son, [redacted]stric[redacted] on sale	- proposed provincial legislation would [redacted]	

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
					* close season, than no need to limit number of licences or catch	- over-harvest would not be a problem. Administration of fishery would be expensive.	YES
					* put creel limit on perch (2)	- see above	
Eliminate netting for perch by Akwesasne	New	6			* prevent Akwesasne from seining perch (2)	- this has already been done	YES

INLAND FISHERIES

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
Loch Garry Seasonal Bass Spawning Sanctuary	Plan	53	1	26		- public favours this approach	YES
Assessment of Bass in Loch Garry	Plan	50	1	29		- public favours this approach	YES
Habitat Rehabilitation for Largemouth Bass in Loch Garyy	Plan	50	1	29		- public favours this approach	YES
Improve Access at Loch Garry	New	1				- this is a reasonable suggestion. Details re: location will have to be worked out.	YES
Increase Stocking at the PFA's to 7,000 Annually; Mix of Brook Trout if Possible	Plan	60	0	20		- public support favourable	YES
					- stock PFA's with brown trout	- the proposed mix of brook trout and rainbow trout are bought privately. Brown trout not available and hatchery stock is not used for P.F.A.'s.	NO
					- stock more brook trout in PFA's	- if a private supply of brook trout can be obtained	YES
					- develop a new PFA near Hawkesbury for coarse fish	- a P.F.A. for coarse fish is not necessary given supply of coarse fish in Ottawa River and local streams	NO
					- stock some larger fish at PFA's	- the fish that are now stocked are as large as is available form private hatcheries	NO
					- stock PFA's at different times of the year and stock some for ice fishing	- this is already being done although summer stocking is not possible due to temperature shock	YES
Improve Access on South Nation River	Plan	57	0	23		- public support is high	YES
Assess the Plantagenet/Crysler/ Casselman Walleye Spawning Areas and Rehabilitate as Required	Plan	59	0	21		- public support is high	YES
					- rehabilitate Chesterville spawning beds as well	- once areas requiring rehabilitation have been identified	YES
Designate Crysler and Chesterville Spawning Areas as Walleye Seasonal Sanctuaries	Plan	58	0	22		- public support is high	YES

PUBLIC AWARENESS

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
Promote Public Awareness by News Releases and Fact Sheets	Plan	54	5	21		- public support is favourable	YES
Deliver 15 Lectures/year at Schools, re: Local Fisheries Management	Plan	47	10	23		- public support is favourable	YES
Host 3 Viewing Tours During Walleye Spawning	Plan	48	12	20		- public support is favourable	YES
					- don't do this; it will encourage poaching	- poaching may be decreased due to increased public awareness of the problem	NO
Develop an Information Exhibit for Fall Fairs	Plan	46	10	24		- public support favourable	YES
Produce a District Fishing Brochure	Plan	61	5	14		- already started	YES
Promote OFIP and Volunteer Participation	Plan	58	1	21		- although implementation will require additional funding	YES
Provide a Fisheries Extension Service	Plan	41	6	33		- although implementation will require additional funding	YES
Participate in Public Consultation for St. Lawrence River RAP	Plan	58	2	20		- agency commitment	YES
Undertake Public Consultation on Lake St. Francis Yellow Perch Issue	Plan	65	0	15		- ?	YES
Host Annual User-Group Meetings	Plan	66	1	13		- public support is favourable	YES
Promote Aquaculture	Plan	60	2	18		- implementation will require additional funding	YES
Develop Historical, Anecdotal Database	New	1				- program design still to be developed	YES

ENFORCEMENT

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
Decrease Spring Pike Enforcement	Plan	22	21	37		- public support is poor for this. However, it needs to be done to devote enforcement to other species. Maintain pike enforcement at current, albeit, low levels.	NO
					- put more emphasis on pike once every several years	- if other enforcement priorities are to be met, pike enforcement cannot increase.	NO
Maintain Walleye Spawning Enforcement	Plan	76	0	4		- favourable public support	YES
					- increase pre-season angling enforcement Hawkesbury/Carillon on Ottawa River	- this area could be covered occasionally	YES
Maintain Walleye Watch Program	Plan	70	1	9		- public support favourable	YES
					- this program should be expanded	- expansion of program is possible as long as clubs are interested	YES
Increase Pre-Season Bass Angling Enforcement (Includes Loch Garry)	Plan	55	9	16		- public support favourable	YES
					- "don't like road checks on Parkway"	- overall public support favourable; road checks are a useful enforcement tool and will not be discontinued	NO
					- increase angler-checks on Loch Garry	- part of proposed program	YES
Increase Regular Angler Checks (Maintain on Inland Waters)	Plan	55	6	19		- public support favourable	YES
Increase Fisheries Habitat Enforcement	Plan	62	2	16		- public support favourable	YES
Increase Effectiveness of DID Program	Plan	51	2	27		- public support favourable	YES
Encourage the HAP Program	Plan	68	3	9		- public support favourable	YES
Request Higher Fines	Plan	47	11	22		- public support favourable	YES
Improve Staff Awareness of Habitat Protection Requirements	Plan	63	0	17		- public support favourable	YES
Increase Spring Enforcement of Illegal Yellow Perch Harvests	Plan	72	0	8		- public support favourable	YES
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	- concentrate spring enforcement on [redacted]e/pi[redacted] perc[redacted]	- walleye are protected; perch also p[redacted] prot[redacted]	NO

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
					* if go to commercial angling licence, will need more enforcement	- this is recognized	YES
Increase Yellow Perch Habitat Enforcement	Plan	70	0	10		- public support favourable	YES
Maintain Aquaculture Enforcement	Plan	62	0	18		- public support favourable	YES
More Co-Operative Enforcement with Quebec and New York State Agencies	New	1				- this will be necessary	YES
Enforcement Officers Should Be More Visible	New	1				- the increase in angler-checks and overall fisheries enforcement efforts will make C.O.'s more "visible"	YES

COMMERCIAL FISHING

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
Maintain Number of Commercial Harvesters and Species Quotas in Lake St. Francis	Plan	27	35	18			
Expand Licencing of Commercial Coarse Fish Harvesters as Required for Coarse Fish Species in Ottawa River and Lake St. Lawrence	Plan	18	46	16		- there is much public resistance to these 2 tactics. Many of the suggestions below indicate that most anglers want the commercial fishery to be reduced to either prevent incidental catch of game fish, including perch or because of social conflict or because they feel the sport fisheries for bullhead and sunfish have been hurt by the commercial fisheries for these species	YES
Should be no Commercial Fishing	New	3			- on Ottawa River	- commercial fishery on Ottawa is so small that incidental catch is minimal. Factors controlling gamefish populations are not connected with the commercial fishery.	NO
					- anywhere in the district (2)	- commercial fisheries for coarse fish are good utilization of a resource for economic reasons plus the potential for rebalancing fish communities. Some adjustments in the commercial fishery may be required to both educate anglers and reduce apparent conflict.	NO
					- commercial fishermen could be guides	- there's no justification for this	NO
					* on Ottawa River to prevent incidental catches of walleye	- see above	NO
					* no commercial fishing on Ottawa River	- see above	NO
Should be Commercial Fishing for Carp Only	New	2				- presently carp are not saleable due to contaminants. This would mean closure of the entire fishery which would make it impossible to re-open for economic reasons should carp become saleable in the future.	NO
					- for 5-year period	- if commercial fishery was closed for 5 years it would result in economic hardship but little gain in angling opportunities	NO

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
Commercial Fisheries Capture Too Many Game Fish	New	1				- most of the commercial fishing is done with impounding gear which allows live release of non-target species. Our information shows mortality of game fish is negligible.	NO
Anglers Have Conflict With Hoop Nets in Terms of Space on River (reduce netting or select better net locations)	New	1				- the tactic for restriction of conflicts should be applied here	YES
Reduce the Number of Commercial Fishermen	New	1				- harvest control through quotas makes this unnecessary	NO
Increase Bullhead Quotas in Lake St. Lawrence and Ottawa River	Plan	17	36	27		- there is substantial resistance to this in public sector, probably because of perception that either this would reduce allocation to the angler or that more commercial fishing is generally undesirable. Bullhead in Lake St. Lawrence and the Ottawa River are under-harvested now and increase in commercial fishery quotas should not make much of a difference to anglers.	YES
					- do so by transferring fishermen from Lake St. Francis to Lake St. Lawrence and increasing bullhead quotas	- transfer of fishermen is not possible because a bullhead fishery in Lake St. Lawrence is viable as the sole support for a commercial fishery	NO
					- do not increase to maintain angler allocation	- see above	NO
Decrease Bullhead Quotas in Lake St. Francis	New	2				- bullhead harvest is market-driven; quota reduction not warranted	NO
No Commercial Fishing for Bullhead and Sunfish	New	1				- without these species, the commercial fishery would collapse. Angler harvest is minimal.	NO
Continue Experimental Fall Bullhead Fishery in Lake St. Lawrence	Plan	28	10	42		- public support for this is favourable	YES
Protect Sturgeon by Lowering Quotas and Increasing Size Limits if Necessary	Plan	59	1	20		- public support favourable	YES
					- prevent Akwesasne from over-fishing sturgeon in Lake St. Francis	- there is a tactic proposed to discuss sturgeon harvest with the Akwesasne	YES
					- stock sturgeon in the Ottawa River	- sturgeon stocking is not technically feasible at this time	NO

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
Establish a Sturgeon Management Committee	Plan	49	3	28		- public support favourable	YES
					* have to talk to Quebec and stop netting sturgeon on both sides of the Ottawa River	- this tactic is proposed to discuss sturgeon management on the Ottawa River with Quebec	YES
No Commercial Fishing for Perch in the Ottawa River (1)	New					- harvest is so low now that there is no reason to eliminate fishing	NO
No Commercial Fishing in the Spring to Protect Walleye in Ottawa River from Incidental Catch (1)	New					- commercial fishing for bullheads requires spring fishing. What can be done is discuss netting locations to reduce the perceived problem.	NO
Address Issue of Akwesasne Commercial Fishing (1)	New					- there are tactics proposed to discuss the Akwesasne fishery with the council	YES
Continue to Act as Arbitrator for Conflicts	Plan	49	1	20		- favourable public support	YES
Produce Commercial Fishing Brochure	Plan	29	8	43		- although anglers do not perceive this as necessary, it would improve public awareness of the scope of the commercial fishery and might help defuse the issue	YES
Encourage Harvest of Under-Utilized Species	Plan	38	10	31		- favourable public support	YES
Expand Commercial Fish Assessment Program	Plan	44	8	28		- favourable public support	YES
Increase Enforcement Contacts with Commercial Fishermen and Bait Fishermen	Plan	66	2	12		- favourable public support	YES
Increase Enforcement to Prevent Illegal Harvest of Perch by Commercial Fishermen in Lake St. Francis	New	3				- this is part of the above tactic	YES
Reduce Licencing Required by Bait Fishermen	New	1				- licencing is minimal now and better harvest data are required. There is public support for a waterbody specific licencing system (see below)	NO
Reduce Number of Bait Fishermen (baitfish are being depleted inland)	New	2				- harvest should be controlled by waterbody licencing. Demand for baitfish and occasional shortages means we need to retain baitfishermen, not lose them.	NO

STRATEGY/TACTIC/SUGGESTION	IN PLAN OR NEW	RESPONSES AGREE	DISAGREE	N/C	SUGESTION	MNR ACTION AND RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
Institute Waterbody Specific Licencing for Baitfish Harvesters	Plan	40	16	24		- favourable public support	YES
Improve Local Baitfish Harvest Estimates	Plan	48	5	27		- favourable public support	YES

* = public meeting
without any indication = questionnaire
YES = as per plan
NO = not implemented
MODIFIED = implemented as per suggestion

TABLE 6: Evaluation of Public Consultation - Phase 3 - Yellow Perch Management in Lake St. Francis

ISSUE	QUESTION	QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES AGREE (YES)	DISAGREE (NO)	NO COMMENTS	NUMBER	WRITTEN/VERBAL COMMENTS	MNR ACTION & RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
Licencing of Commercial Anglers	Should commercial anglers be licenced to sell angler-caught perch or should the sale of angler-caught perch in Lake St. Francis be prohibited?	48	16	5			Commercial angling will be licenced to preserve local tradition and economic benefits.	Yes
	What should licence fee be?						Licence fee of $50-$100 seems to be acceptable. Provincial fee schedule will be used.	Yes
	<$50	6						
	=$50	20						
	$50-$99	0						
	=$100	22						
	>$100	10						
	<$100	1						
	No comments	15						
	Do you angle for perch?	73	0	1			Illustrates support for commercial angling even by those not involved in sale.	——
	Do you presently sell part of your catch?	30	39	5				——
	Would you buy a licence if annual fee was $50 - $100?	24	37	13				
					66	questionnaires with responses including comments		
					300	people at public meeting		
					6	things should stay as is	Not possible with change in provincial legislation	No
					6 (1*)	commercial anglers should have more lenient gear retrictions (i.e. more than 1 line)	Harvest is high enough by commercial anglers.	No
					5	there should be a quota on commercial anglers	No gear advantage to be conferred will not maintain status quo. Not necessary unless partici- [redacted] in [redacted] inc[redacted] rapidly	No

QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

ISSUE	QUESTION	AGREE (YES)	DISAGREE (NO)	NO COMMENTS	NUMBER	WRITTEN/VERBAL COMMENTS	MNR ACTIONS & RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
					7	licence fee structure should be different (i.e. less cost for all or less cost for seniors)	All commercial fishermen will pay same licence fee (provincial policy).	No
					5 (2*)	administration and enforcement of this will be difficult	Agreed; more resources will be devoted to this.	Yes
					2	should be a limit on number of licences	Will not maintain status quo. Fair allocation would be difficult. Not required	No
					2 (1*)	this is the correct approach	Agreed	——
					1	licence revenues should go back to fisheries management	Not possible under present provincial policy	No
					1	not required because there's no overharvest	Change in legislation will require it.	No
					1	a substantial licence fee would discourage commercial angling	Depends on size of fee. Fee schedule to be set provincially	No
					1	should create a local perch marketing board	Not necessary to maintain local supply. Too cumbersome administratively.	No
					(1*)	if everybody buys a licence and starts fishing then perch will decline		
					(1*)	this is a ploy to increase taxes collected by Revenue Canada	False	——
					(1*)	there will be a problem with Lake St. Lawrence and Ottawa River perch being sold	Increased enforcement will be required.	Yes
						- other comments - at the user group meeting of March 25, 1988, the group supported the licencing of commercial anglers as the best approach given the situation although enforcement and administration and consistency across borders were seen as concerns.	Increased enforcement and administration will be required	Yes
						- 8 municipalities indicated they did not support commercial angling (this was prompted by a Town of Alexandria resolution.	The municipal concerns were based on a lack of understanding of the situation.	No

ISSUE	QUESTION	QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES AGREE (YES)	DISAGREE (NO)	NO COMMENTS	NUMBER	WRITTEN/VERBAL COMMENTS	MNR ACTION & RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
Controlling the harvest of yellow perch	If harvest restrictions become necessary which option do you prefer?							
	(a) close the angling season from mid-April to 2nd Saturday in May	43	6	5			Length of season closure to be determined based on required harvest reduction.	Yes
	or							
	(b) close the perch season for 3 weeks in April	19	2	5				
					66	questionnaires with comments;		
					300	people at public meeting		
					17 (2*)	restrict harvest by the Mowesaans with seines in the spring	This has been undertaken.	Yes
					19 (6*)	a variety of season closure options were suggested		
						11 close season during spawning (5*) 2 close season all of April 3 close season all of April and (1*) May	Length of closure to be determined by required harvest reduction. Closures of 6 weeks or every second year are not acceptable (too restrictive or ineffective).	Yes to season closure
						1 close season mid-March end of April 1 close season every 2nd year for 6 weeks 1 close season 3 weeks 1 year, 6 weeks the next		
					3 (1*)	closure in spring will reduce kid's opportunities to fish	True: some loss in opportunities is required to control harvest.	——
					6 (2*)	there's more fishing pressure and less perch so control harvest	Perch are apparently stable but closure will ensure harvest does not increase.	Yes
					1	allow no commercial sale of perch	Too many economic hardship; not necessary	No

ISSUE	QUESTION	QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES AGREE (YES)	DISAGREE (NO)	NO COMMENTS	NUMBER	WRITTEN/VERBAL COMMENTS	MNR ACTION & RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
					10	more enforcement to reduce illegal harvest during the spring	Agreed.	Yes
					3 (1*)	institute spring sanctuaries for perch	Sanctuaries too difficult to establish and enforce. Pressure on unprotected stocks unacceptable	No
					2	build a perch hatchery	Stocking perch will not work effectively	No
					3	put a creel limit on perch	Not required with season closure	No
					1	minimum size limit of 8"	Not required with season closure	No
					1	maximum size limit of 10"	Not required with season closure	No
						Other comments - At the user group meeting March 25/88, there was general support for a closed spring season but suggestion for the length and timing of the closure were varied (mi-March-early April or late April-early May and a closure of 2 weeks or more). Concerns were expressed regarding seining of perch by the Aboriginal, the problem of pollution, the need to be consistent in Quebec and Ontario waters, the enforcement and administrative difficulties of implementation. Suggestions included the use of sanctuaries for perch instead of season closures.	These concerns are addressed in the sections above.	
						8 municipalities indicated they supported a season closure and a creel limit of 35 fish.	These concerns are addressed in the sections above.	
An allocation of 6000 kg of perch to the commercial hoop-net fishery	Regarding a commercial allocation of yellow perch should we (a) Delay an allocation decision until more information is available on the size of the sport	66	4	4			Delay in allocation is justifiable but an interim quota of 6000 kg will not hurt perch resource and is a fair approach given licencing of commercial anglers.	No Yes

ISSUE	QUESTION	QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES AGREE (YES)	DISAGREE (NO)	NO COMMENTS	NUMBER	WRITTEN/VERBAL COMMENTS	MNR ACTION & RATIONALE	IMPLEMENTATION
	and commercial angling fisheries or provide a temporary 6000 kg allocation to the hoop-net fishery until a final allocation decision can be made	25	30	19				Yes
					66	questionnaires with comments		
					300	people at public meeting		
					40	there should be no commercial hoop-net fishery for perch (very heavy support at meeting)	This may be the results of the final allocation decision.	Not Determined Yet
					5 (1*)	no commercial fishing period during the spring	Too restrictive and not required with impounding gear.	No
					4 (1*)	no commercial fishing period (very heavy support for this at meeting)	Not biologically or economically justifiable	No
					2	should limit number of commercial fish nets	Already done	Yes
					1	commercial fishermen are illegally harvesting perch now	Not to our knowledge	——
					2	should be more enforcement and assessment of commercial fishery	Agreed – will require more resources	Yes
					1	commercial hoop-net fishery should supply restaurants	Commercial fisherman will not do this.	——
						Other comments from various groups -the request by the Ontario Fish Producer's Association for a return to the allocation of 15000 kg of perch to the commercial hoop-net fishery – at the user group meeting (March 25/88) the general concensus was that the commercial hoop-net fishery should have a small quota but the fishing should not be done in the spring.	These concerns are addressed in sections above.	
						8 municipalities indicated they did not support a commercial [redacted] yellow perch.		

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